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For Zion's Harald.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. Peck, D.D.-Rev. Dr. Foster.

MR. EDITOR:-I received a letter a few days since from a distinguished layman of New England asking me for a picture of "New York Methodism after the General Conference," but the truth is we were jostled so slightly by the action of that august and conservhave become so hard packed and solidified in our ecoutward life of American Methodism. In the course of years there will be changes in the economy of our church, but they will be made very cautiously and very slowly. The denomination now is too influential and mighty,-is doing too great a work for God and humanity to permit the helm of affairs to be placed in the hands of flaming reformers, or selfish cliques, or

threatening parties. Indeed, it is to be feared that Methodism in this country, conscious of her might and grandeur, will be too slow in admitting those necessary and healthful organic changes which so many wise and good men among us believe to be essential to the highest development of our church life. There were some things done at the General Conference, however, which already begin to make their mark upon us in this region, and the extension of the term of ministerial service was one of them. As early as this time in the Conference year, the air has been usually filled with of the preachers have been accustomed to talk with considerable frankness about their future prospects and relations; but now everything is as hushed and silent as if the good brethren had all returned to those glorious old days, when it was regarded as a sort of Methodist treason for a preacher even to guess where he was going until the bishop had actually " read him out." I do not mean by this, that the lay brethren have generally consented to accept their preachers for the third year-about that I know nothing. But mouth, and no one talks about appointments, nor can I see exactly how this silence is to be broken. Under the old law, when a pastor had entered upon his second year, there was no indelicacy in talking of his successor: indeed the brethren generally made a confidant of their minister in the matter of the new appointment; but now our leading laymen, who are proverbially tender of the feelings and interests of their pastors, find themselves in a totally new relation to this whole subject. It seems to be a kind of flank movement against this making appointments beforehand, and whatever temporary inconvenience may dash of hauteur in his composition which may have grow out of it, everybody just now seems pleased with the quiet it brings. I presume that before the spring but on his first election he led the delegation, and has Conferences, the silence will be broken, and both the preachers and the people will have the mutual good sense to agree upon the future without any friction. The pastors who have served for two years will doubt-bishop as any unelected presbyter in our whole comless very gracefully and cheerfully surrender their positions whenever the people may manifest the slightest desire for a change. It has been suggested

made twenty years ago-and are disposed to give the decision of the General Conference a fair trial. The directions of the General Conference in respect to children will be very generally obeyed in the neighborhood of New York. Already the pastors are forming the "classes for children," and in a few months we will have our catechumenical system in pretty full operation. I have no disposition to make any proud boasts in respect to this section of our common Methodism; and yet I am fully convinced that we are doing more than our brethren elsewhere for the childhood of the church. In the cities of Nev York and Brooklyn we make it our business to take hold of the children, and the next generation of Methodists, in all the country about this great centre, will show to the church and the world the blessednes of this early cultivation. This new movement, organized in Philadelphia in May last, in respect to the children of the church, is a most important one, and the ministers of New York seem determined to lend all their influence towards giving it the highest efficiency. Some of our most popular ministers owe their positions in part to their loving sympathy for the children. We have a most remarkable instance of this in the person of the present editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal. No one disputes | MISSIONARY LETTER FROM THE SOUTH. the rugged ability of Dr. Curry. He stands confessedly among the most erudite and scholarly men of since I commenced my labors as a Missionary in this our church. And moreover, he is a great preacher, Department. Perhaps by this time another letter as well as a finished scholar,—that is, occasionally he through the Herald may not be unwelcome. On the preaches a sermon of such a cast that it impresses you 2d of June I started on my third tour to Florida. I for a lifetime. But, nevertheless, nearly all the took passage at Hilton Head in the staunch McKay popular hold the Doctor has upon the people, he has built steamer "Charles Houghton," in company with once his successor in the pastoral oversight of a large day. This place, in the style of its buildings and church, and it took me six months to dislodge my general appearance, more nearly resembles a New children and young people. To work with the chil-

that perhaps the bishops will not act upon the three

year rule at once; but I have very good authority for

saying that some of the bishops, and I do not know

but all of them, recognize the new limitation as now

in full force-as much so as if the change had been

is particularly noticeable for this exactness. Our new Manual Labor School, and now has about thirty Discipline will come from his hands without a blemish | pupils. watchfulness, work that is done out of public sight, with his Irish brogue, "they say that a Yankee and for which one gets very little thanks or notice; schoolma'am has turned it into a nager siminary. and makes an officer capable of it a great blessing to attended, and well taught by noble, self-sacrificing

Book Room officers the Rev. Dr. Harris, the Assistant lany, a colored girl, who was in slavery seven menths Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, ago. One of her pupils is the grand-daughter of old and his full and happy face may now be seen among Gen. Clinch. She has no mark of the African race, Mass. He is a man of energy, and an experienced never man spake, to the whole world, wherever the the city preachers as they congregate for social en- but blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, with joyment and professional rest on Monday mornings. Yankee features, yet she was a slave last November. Bro. Harris comes to us with that beautiful frankness | The teacher of this prosperous little school of thirty, and heartiness which always characterize the true of course stole her education while in slavery, but she Western man. He will impress every one as an hon- will doubtless be forgiven, as she makes such good use will doubtless be forgiven, as she makes such good use of her stolen treasure now.

We have a good modern built Methodist church in group of oleanders at Fernandina, and Miss Warren all Father. It fain would rest its weakness upon

Methodism solidified-The Church cautious of Change the Wesleyan University of Ohio, having charge of -The Three Years' Rule-A Flank Movement-A the department of Natural Science, and although he great Silence-Children's Classes-Editor of Chris- has been for several years absent from the professor's tian Advocate-New Discipline-Bishop Baker - chair, his eye will kindle in a moment if you begin to The Assistant Corresponding Secretary-Rev. J. T. talk of acids and gases and equivalents. He has been best known to the church as the Secretary of the General Conference, which office he has held now at three successive sessions, and which he is likely to hold for as many more. He is one of those few men that was born to be a secretary. He carries the whole General Conference in his head. He knows ative body that there is hardly enough material out of every delegate so thoroughly that he can almost forewhich to make a picture sufficiently striking. We cast what each one will do-write their motions beforehand-and he has that necessary pride of office, clesiastical formation that it will require an earthquake to make any substantial alterations in the of good health and good nature, that makes him unmatchable in the office he has so long held. Perhaps if a word of criticism might be allowed, a little more repose would add to his otherwise admirable qualities

for his distinguished position. It seems to be the intention of our missionary friends to throw the mantle of Dr. Durbin upon this assistant a few years hence, and in view of that the General Conference transferred him to the East, and it would seem that Dr. Harris might very easily become our missionary executive; but a hundred contingencies might as easily alter all our plans. The future is with Him that can see the end from the

beginning. Our duty is to work well in the present. Our late General Conference brought out very prominently a couple of brethren in connection with episcopal promotion, who will scarcely ever go back again to the same position from which they were lifted; and, although they were not made bishops, there will always be about them an episcopal atmosphere which will very likely lift them at last into the office itself. rumors as to ministerial changes. In both the New The one was Rev. Jesse T. Peck, of California, and York Conferences, by midsummer, in nearly all the the other was Rev. R S. Foster, of New York—both leading appointments, the "slate" (as the politicians of them doctors in divinity, and abundantly qualified call it) has been nearly made out. Church commit- to fill the office to which a number of their brethtees that have delayed their invitations until fall or ren would have called them. If there had been winter have generally been too late, and very many five bishops elected instead of three, these two brethren would have been added to the bench. Dr. Peck exerted a wide influence in the Conference. He spoke frequently and never frivolously, and his suggestions were usually adopted by the body. His personal appearance is a little too ponderous to be called elegant; but he has such a perfect personal balance, and is withal so sprightly and gentlemanly, that everybody respects him and loves him. He has just now returned from this port to his California home, and if that golden country will treat him gently then this new state of affairs has closed every one's for four years more, we may yet make a bishop of

Dr. Foster is considerably the junior of his honored confrere, but he has earned a distinguished place among the pastors of Methodism. He has both culture and enthusiasm as the very base of his ministerial character, with a personal presence and bearing that wins your confidence at once. Mr. Foster began his ministry in the West, but has been some fifteen years in New York, always commanding the best appointments, and holding them successfully. This was his first appearance in a General Conference. He has a hindered his election to our great Quadrennial before, probably now become a fixture in that line, unless our episcopal intimations concerning him may realized. At any rate there he is, as good a man for

GRADATIM.

BY J. G. HOLLAND. Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God,—
Lifting the soul from the common sod To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet; By what we have mastered of good and gain; By the pride deposed and the passion slain, And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet. We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,

When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night,
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay. Wings for the angels, but feet for the men! We may borrow the wings to find the way— We may hope and resolve, and aspire and pray;

But our feet must rise, or we fall again. Only in dreams is a ladder thrown From the weary earth to the sapphire walls; But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,

And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit, round by round.

MR. EDITOR:-More than six months have passed through the children. He loves the children, and he Gen. Birney and staff, Col. Beecher and other miliworks for them and sympathizes with them. I was tary dignities. I arrived at Fernandina the following

learned and venerable friend from the hearts of the England village than any other I have seen in Dixie. The town is guarded by "Fort Clinch," a brick dren is the sure path to popular power, and ministers structure of formidable proportions. The 157th N. Y. Regiment is stationed here. There are some items The new Discipline will attract the attention of the of special interest in this place, which are worthy of church. It has been entirely re-cast upon a plan note. An Orphan Asylum for destitute colored chilprojected by Bishop Baker, and will be found in its dren has just been established here. Miss Chloe new arrangement to be both convenient and philo- Merrick, a Methodist lady, who came into the South sophical. The Bishop has given the little "book" bis as a teacher, saw the great need of such an institupersonal supervision, and its three hundred pages will tion, and devoted her energies to accomplish it. By be marvelously free from blunders. In my inter- the assistance of generous friends, she purchased the course with Methodist bishops I have often been sur- famous "Finnigan House" (the most elegant manprised at their astonishing accuracy. In dates and sion in the place), of the Government, and furnished names and places they never blunder. It seems to it for that purpose. Three hundred dollars were sent be an episcopal virtue to be exact in those things here as a donation from the Freedmen of one of the where other good men are slovenly, and Bishop Baker British Islands. It is conducted on the plan of a

-nothing will be omitted, or wrongly stated, or The rebel Gen. Finnigan was asked, the other day, bunglingly misplaced. Of course all this has involved if he knew to what use the Yankees had put his elehard work, weeks of careful comparison and unbroken gant residence in Fernandina? "Yes," he replied, but in its way, it is a kind of work that is invaluable, The schools here are in successful operation; well

teachers. The General Conference has added to the corps of There is a private school, taught by Mary C. Del-

ning, and fifteen came to the altar on Sabbath evening as seekers, and several professed conversion.

I attended the funeral of a little colored boy, about six years old, who came to his death from exposure and exhaustion while fleeing from slavery through the forests of Florida. He only lived one week after his arrival. The little corpse was in an unpainted coffin, covered with white flowers, and placed under an arbor, once the cool retreat of the proud slaveholder, and surrounded by sable mourners. I asked if they could sing something appropriate? upon which a

"Jesus gives an' takes de chillen When he tink it best,"

which they sang to most plaintive and touching music. I then addressed to them words of comfort from 2 Sam. xii. 23, knelt in prayer amidst sighs, sobs and responses such as I never heard before. But the st affecting was to see them take leave of the corpse. Nearly all went to the coffin and returned praying or exhorting. And I heard the mother say as she kissed the lips of her only child for the last time, "He come back no mo'-I go to you-it be all

"Fleecy locks, and black complexion, Cannot forfeit nature's claim; Skins may differ, but affection Dwells in white and black the same."

Another incident in Fernandina I shall never for get. While preaching, Sabbath afternoon, and the rain pouring in torrents, a company of thirteen fugiives arrived and entered the church, wet, hungry and weary. At the communion which followed the non, one of their number came and knelt at the altar and received the sacrament with great emotion. At the close of the service he came and took my hand in both of his, while his whole frame trembled with emotion as he said: "Bress de Lord, de year ob Jubilee is come: we's all safe here. My name is Benter Foeman: I hab lead de twelve you see dar fifty mile tron de wilderness ob Georgy, and we been eight days and nights on de way-three you see se mall we hab to carry-but God did help us and we all here safe, not one lost by de way. Bress de Lord wid me. My Becky and I has been Metodist dese wenty year."

We soon found the Superintendent of Contrabands Mr. Kenney, and made the best arrangements we ould for their comfort. But so many have come into ar lines, of late, that it is difficult to find even sheds or shanties to shelter them, and then they have no ooking utensils, furniture or provisions. But all who et into our lines manage to live some way. The ble-bodled men enlist, and the women find field work or some other, and all consider it a paradise to the condage they have been in, though they may have to suffer for the time. Then again God often raises up friends for his poor. I chanced to have with me some material aid" put in my hands by Bro. L. C., of Massachusetts, to apply to just such needy cases. With tears of gratitude a portion of it was received by Benter Foeman, in his extreme need for his company. Several of them found employment before I left, and they will all work their way, if they

twelve miles from Savannah to get to our lines, and were cared for and entertained by one who had been a slave, when they arrived at Fernandina. There is a colored lady by the name of Lucinda, a member of our church, who keeps the most popular boardinghouse in Fernandina. Her history is this: She was born free in Nassau-was induced to go on a visit with a white lady to St. Augustine, Fla. She was there sold into slavery and remained in that condition till two years ago, when our troops took the place. She is a most prepossessing, amiable Christian lady, and but few white women can excel her in domestic management. Should you chance to touch at Fernandina, in the voyage of life, and wish a pleasant home for a time, inquire for the Lucinda House, and you will not be disappointed.

I left this place in the steamer Canonicus, and passed up the St. John's River, where three of our transports have been blown up since April 1st. We a few families, left the meetings in charge of Bro. the Christian Commission stationed there, and took teamer next day for St. Augustine.

Here we were warmly greeted by the little church

we had organized on the previous visit, and likewise by the 17th Connecticut Regiment stationed here, who were without a chaplain, and with whom I became acquainted in Jacksonville in March last. They insisted upon my commencing a series of meetweek, alternating between the Methodist and Episco- labor of strong men is required. pal churches. I cannot describe to you the interest manifested in these meetings. Some thought the day of Pentecost had fully come, and that we were living over again the second chapter of Acts. Many of the soldiers professed conversion, and we formed a Christian League in the regiment, with a pledge to sustain social meetings while in the army, and be each other's mutual belpers to the better kingdom. I administered the ordinance of Baptism and the Lord's Supper both to the soldiers and the Methodist church, amid such shouts of praise and tears of joy as I never witnessed before. Six joined on probation during the week,

and I feel greatly attached to this little band of faith-

ful Christians. They now number thirty-seven, keep

up their prayer, class, and sunrise meetings, keep

their church neat, and say they hope they shall have a good minister to labor with them some time. After laboring a week in St. Augustine, I was taken with typhoid fever, which continued seven days. But I had the kindest care of a good physician, the soldiers and the colored people. I was especially indebted to the Fraternity of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. It was a great cross to me to be laid aside in the midst of such religious interest, but I did feel "He doeth all things well." I find it an easy matter in this sultry climate to overdo, when we see so much to be done. I pray for prudence and zeal, and that God will allow me to do, rather than to suffer his will. As soon as I was able, I took steamer and

eturned to my home in Beaufort, after an absence of the most eventful month of my life. The religious interest and public congregations in this Department I think are increasing. We are get- dusty earth, and whose eyes rested upon the mounting organized and settled in working order. The tains, the tall trees, and the beautiful flowers of the schools among the Freedmen were never in a better field. How sweetly to each succeeding generation ondition. We miss Dr. Barrows and his excellent have descended the precious words, filling eyes with amily. It will not be easy to repair his loss to us, tears and hearts with heavenly joy, breathing peace both religiously and educationally; and to me it is upon the bereaved, upon dim-eyed age and the weary dying. God so loved the world that he gave his Geo. Newcomb, who succeeds him as Superintendent only Son to die for us, to redeem us, to teach as never of Schools in this Department, is from Dedham, man taught, and to speak words of comfort, such as teacher, and has his heart in the work. He believes success a duty, and will succeed. He has an able and Every human heart feels the same necessities, is experienced corps of teachers to co operate with him. subject to the same suffering. And unless cold and There has been some sickness this spring, and two dead, and sold to sin, it must sometimes struggle and during the past month have fallen victims to death, listen for the accents of infinite love. It must search

Supper. More or less arose for prayers every eve- six months with excellent success. They have, by their fidelity and faithfulness, won the bearts of their pupils and parents, and a just meed of praise from he friends of education here; and the same may be said of many others. I know the interest felt at the North in every teacher and missionary here at the South. And next to the presence of God, we prize your sympathies and prayers. May it be ours to so labor or suffer, if need be, that your just expectations may be met, and God shall approve.

T. WILLARD LEWIS, Miss. to the Dep't of the South. Beaufort, S. C., July 6.

TO MY CLOSET. I am weary of this turmoil, din and strife;
I am weary of earth's jostling, selfish way;
I am weary of my sinning, of my groaning, of my life;
Open, closet, still and holy,
Open, closet, bending lowly
Let me enter; I would pray. O, to enter but with Jesus where 'tis still,

There to pour out unreproved my pent-up tears; In that hush to list His praying—"Righteous Father, keep from ill;" Open, closet, still and holy, Open, closet, bending lowly, Take me where the Father hears. 'Tis " the Holiest of Holies " shuts me in, The Shechinah of God's presence drawing near, And like incense clouds to wrap me is the Comfort

Open, closet, still and holy, Open, closet, bending lowly Take me—peace doth wait me here.

O the nearness, O the sweetness of the place! Here with Jesus only lingering I stay;

'Tis so near I grasp His loving hand, e'en almost see His face
Open, closet, still and holy,
Open, closet, bending lowly

Let me enter ; I must pray. Here I cannot choose but grasp His offered hand 'Tis so near, and taking, keep it all the day;
O, so strong, it stays me sweetly, in His holding I mus

stand.

Blessed closet, still and holy, Open quickly, bending lowly Let me enter; I must pray.

PERSONAL EFFORT AND PASTORAL

Why do so many who have the care of churches fail in personal effort and pastoral labors? Is it for want of love for souls? The writer on his first visit to a family belonging to the church on a new field of labor, asked a young man if he wanted religion, and neeting that afternoon, he confessed Christ, and soon | following? ecame a happy convert. This young man told me that his former pastor had been in the family often, out had never spoken to him personally on religion, though he had anxiously waited for him to do so. In called on us twice while on the circuit; at the time I had a daughter who was sick; he spoke with her, but said nothing about religion, and when he had gone

she wept in consequence." I often bear the remark, " Our minister never called on us during the year," and also (what is worse), "Our preacher called, spent the afternoon, spent the night, spent several days with us, and never said a

Is it strange if with such pastors, the church declines in spirituality, inquirers give up discouragedconclude that there is no truth in religion-become at length, open infidels; and if careless ones say, We like our minister much, for he minds his own business; he is not forever boring us with religion, but when he visits us he laughs and talks so lively, and tells such good stories, that we always like to have him come?"

Many pastors seem very honest in the thought that they have no gift for preaching to individuals, and from house to house. One dear brother said to me, 'There is such an 'incomeatableness' about me that 1 cannot approach sinners and converse with them personally." Afterwards, at a season of revival, he came from his closet weeping, and, entering the house of God, confessed that the difficulty had arisen for want of more religion.

Is not this the real want? Are we not allowing the fire to go out on the altar, and does not the church passed the wreck of the Harriet Weed, the work of a stumble on in darkness, and are not sinners thoughtrebel torpedo, and arrived at Jacksonville June 10th. lessly treading the broad way down to eternal night Here I preached one ovening, visited the school and on account of it? We lack the gift of power; hence, while we see and deplore the lightness, love of the Henry, a local preacher in our church and agent of world, and pride of many whose names are on the church books, and who commune with us at the table of our Lord, we feel powerless to correct them.

While we look forward, preach elequently about, and pray fervently for the good time coming, we are obliged to see in the present the church filing off with the world, and both going down together in one common ruin. When shall there be a change? Not until we obtain the gift of power. Without this we are but ings, which I did, and preached ten times the first babes, and poor consumptives in the field where the

YOUNG ITINERANT.

THE STRONGER POWER.

BY OREL. When o'er the wind-harp's quivering strings,

In eager blast the tempest sweeps, No tuneful chord responsive rings,— The mystic spirit silence keeps: And only loud, discordant cries Of mingled fear, and rage, and pain, Upon the startled ear arise.

But when, with murmurings low and sweet, Persuasive zephyrs lightly steal Across the wires with airy feet, Music awakes at their appeal:

Strains breathing hope and fond desire!
As if the choir above the skies,
Tuned for our ears each glittlering lyre. And thus the heart,-when boisterous winds

Its mantle only firmer binds, Nor slightest entrance affords. But gentle, sympathetic breath, Shall life the veil of pride or sin, And from their trance of living death, Call forth the melodies within.

For Zion's Herald. THE VOICE OF INVITATION. " He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

What depths of emotion have been stirred in the wore a form of flesh, whose footsteps pressed the

carriage" which would be expected in a bishop, he this place, with bell and steeple. Here I spent a beneath the shade of the Methodist church here in the strength of Omnipotence. And the com-

for the sheep," they will not hear his voice.

Groaning beneath the burden of earthly cares, worn and wearied with its disappointments, its bereavements and perplexities, they still lend their ears to its mockeries, and build new hopes on every golden cloud. They love the world; but its brightness can not lift up the shadows that lie upon the heart. Beneath its most dazzling sunshine our loved ones pass sacred spots the loveliest upon earth.

How mournfully do these flowers, blossoming is their frail beauty among the dead, speak to those who hear not the words of Christ, "I am the resurred tion and the life." O! inexpressibly glorious words! Then rend in twain the vail that obscures the eye of faith, and direct it far away from the dark tomb, to the mansion above which Jesus has gone to prepare for those who follow him. BARTINE RAY.

THE HINDERING CAUSE TO OUR SUCCESS. I believe our success in subduing this terrible and devastating rebellion must come from God, and that he will give it as soon as we are prepared to properly ceive and improve it. The great obstacle, most blighting to the faith of the Christian heart, is our wn wickedness in forgetting our obligations to, and ependence upon him; and especially in those heav--insulting acts so common in the army, of profaning his name and Sabbath. Perhaps some offender will received the ready answer, "I do." Attending a hear Washington; will you insert in Zion's Herald the

FROM WASHINGTON'S ORDERLY BOOK. "Aug. 3, 1776.—That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigue they have gone through, the General in future excuses them from fatigue duty on Sundays, except at the shipyards, or on special occasions, until further orders. The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice here ofore little known in an American army, is growing nto fashion; he hopes the officers will, by example as they and the men will reflect that we can have but little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly; added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation,

commanders appears in the New York Times, from the pen of Prof. Mahan, of West Point, of whom both were pupils. We quote the most important part of the article:

Gen. Lee is now advancing in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1829, in his twenty fourth year, and although second on the roll of merit in his class, he made no mark in it, nor did he leave any tradition of ability behind him, like Mason, who was graduated at the head of the like Mason, who was graduated at the head of the class, and Buckingham, who was lower down. As an officer of engineers he has left nothing that can be pointed to as denoting other than mere ordinary ability. No one ever thought of quoting him as an authority in his corps, as they would Totten, Thayer, Delafield, Barnard and others.

Soon after the Mexican war, Gen. Lee was sent as

uperintendent to the Military Academy, in which apacity he served for about three years. His adcapacity he served for about three years. His ad-ministration of the institution was respectable, and nothing more. He resigned his position in the acad-emy, and his commission as an engineer officer, in 1855, to accept that of lieutenant colonel of one of the new cavalry regiments organized by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. Placed in command of troops for the first time during his military career, his essay was generally epoken of as a failure, shown in the want of the soldierly qualities for command.

Subsequently to this he spent the most of his time at Arlington, on a protracted leave of absence, where the secession of Virginia found him and carried him does not propose to give it up.

the secession of Virginia found him and carried him into its vortex.

We now come to Gen. Lee's new career, upon which his present claims to the characteristics of military genius rest. His chief work here was the least complex of military problems—that of defending a territory exceedingly difficult to penetrate, offering a number of strong defensible positions, assailable only at the risk of great loss to the assailant in front, and subjecting him to the greater risks of a flank moveat the risk of great loss to the assailant in front, and subjecting him to the greater risks of a flank movement in his attempts to turn them. Having had years of time to prepare these defensive points, with a minute knowledge of every inch of ground, having communications to the rear, ample and unobstructed, and a population deadly hostile to the invading force, a general must, indeed, have been below mediocrity who would not have conducted his defensive campaigns as respectably as General Lee has done. He has been satisfied with an almost passive resistance, and when he has assumed the offensive it has always been with an eager look to the rear. At the second battle of Bull Run no able general would have let go and when he has assumed the offensive it has always been with an eager look to the rear. At the second battle of Bull Run no able general would have let go so easily his grasp on the demoralized troops of Pope. Subsequently at Antietam, with an exhausted and lad almost demoralized army to contend with, no able general, with the advantages that Lee had already secured, would have failed to have struck home, with such a momentous stake within his reach. In the perilous condition of Burnside at Fredericksburg, it required but ordinary military skill to have driven his army into the Rappahannock. Hooker and Sedgwick owed more to this want of a true military appreciation of the moment in Lee than to the fighting qualities of their troops. Finally, at Gettysburg, after a handsome first success, with his troops concentrated and well in hand, would an able general have been satisfied to get himself out of the scrape and withdraw when Lee did, with such prospects a second time before him? For his present position and reputation, Gen. Lee is indebted, in no small degree, to his family connections, and to that serviceable talent which is the tower of strength of men of medicerity deportment. Amiable, thoroughly moral, and in his social relations of strict integrity, he always challenges respect; but with these he is lacking in those qualities of a commander which beget the enthusiasm and implicit reliance of the soldier under all circumstances. There is more confidence felt in his prudence than in his boldness; of audacity he has shown none.

Grant is Lee's junior in age thirteen years, and

his prudence than in his boldness; of audacity he has shown none.

Grant is Lee's junior in age thirteen years, and was graduated at the military academy fourteen years after Lee. He is remembered at his alms mater, as having a cheery, and, at the same time, firm aspect, and a prompt, decided manner. His class-standing was among that grade which has given to the line of the army some of its most valuable officers, like Lyon, Reynolds, Sedgwick, etc. Unlike Lee, subsequently to graduating, he had none of the aids toward distinction which social position in private life and nearness to the commanding general in military life afford. The present contest has revealed as much to himself, probably, as to his country, his prominent military traits, for development of which few opportunities had been previously afforded. These are now too familiar to the public to need dwelling upon. His game, in the momentous campaign now pending, has been the very opposite to that of General Lee.

Having the strategical disadvantages of a constantly

has all those practical elements of power which are demanded in these days. He has been a professor in the Wesleyan University of Ohio, having charge of the department of Natural Science, and although he have two for saveral years absent from the professor's and the department of the saveral years absent from the professor's and touch with poetic life its lead and topographically difficult country, with the white and colored, held meetings every evening, and the preached three times on the Sabbath, and administered the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. More or less arose for prayers every evening and touch with poetic life its lead and topographically difficult country, with the preached three times on the Sabbath, and administered the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. More or less arose for prayers every evening and touch with poetic life its lead and topographically difficult country, with the preached three times on the Sabbath, and administered the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. More or less arose for prayers every evening and touch with boundless love that its susceptible, speaks dead topographically difficult country, with the white and colored, held meetings every evening and topographically difficult country, with the white and colored, held meetings every evening and topographically difficult country, with the white and colored, held meetings every evening and topographically difficult country, with the white and colored, held meetings every evening and touch with schould teem that the preached three times on the Sabbath, and administration exposed and topographically difficult country, with the danger of the susceptible, speaks and topographically difficult country, with the who wi

have us feel the depth, the intensity, the perfection of such love. He bids us come to him for rest, and peace, and the fullness of life. By the tenderest persuasives, by the most winning and earnest invitations and instructions, he shows that the only way to life eternal is through him to the Father. There alone we find rest to our souls; there only is to be found the precious, the sacred and undisturbed peace that fills the soul in the dying hour.

Yet though the way is made so plain that all who are willing to heed the voice of instruction may understand, yet multitudes of those who "baving ears hear not," throng the broad road to death, having forsaken "the fountain of living water, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." "Something unfinished still," some plan of worldliness keeps them back from happiness and Christ. Though "the good Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep," they will not hear his voice.

The peculiar tactics of the rebels was only par-tially successful at the outset of it. In every suc-ceeding battle their favorite manœuvre has been met by a counter one and foiled. Gen. Lee, in the pe-culiar style of his dispatches, only thanks God that the enemy has been repulsed. Gen. Grant, by moving over the line from the Rapidan to the Chicka away, and its richest, mellowest beams rest upon the green mound that covers them. The fairest flowers bloom within the churchyard, where bleeding hearts bring offerings, and with watchful care make those mac in its true strategical position, south of the James, threatening the separation of Lee's and John-

In what rank as a general, posterity, the only impartial earthly judge, will place Gen. Grant, must be left to the future. If tenacity, boldness, sagacity and skill are among the criterions of military capacity, he has already vindicated his claims to a high position, at least in the ranks next below the grand captains of the world. He may claim, with the Duke of Wellington, if there is anything he does know, it is how to feed and handle an army.

FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

It has been a trying time for shakv people; for all standard of values, no further than Wall Street for as those who look no further than Wall Street for a standard of values, no further than Washington for the sources of power, no further than politicians for wisdom and guidance, and no further than the preswisdom and guidance, and no further than the present moment for victory. Sherman stuck on the Chattahoochie, Grant lying in his trenches before Petersburg, a rebel force threatening Washington, severed for two days from Northern communication, the Florida preying boldly upon our shipping, a new steamer fitting out in Europe for the pirate Semmes, and gold at 275, are not, it must be confessed, the most delightful objects to present to "the eye of faith." We do not wonder at all that many a man, accounted wise in business or political circles, is discounted, and begins to feel as if there was no good end to all this harrassing business. A man must be end to all this harrassing business. A man must be well grounded in principle, and have a competent knowledge of the forces now striving for mastery, and, above all, he must have faith in God and everlasting justice, to carry himself steadily through these multiplied adversities, with a confidence unshaken in

the final result. timid—men whose loyalty is undeniable, who exult in every success to the national arms, yet who wilt the clouds are black, and the telegr ger or disaster, they give it up. They get tired very easy. The starch goes out of them. They are blinded at once to every probability or possibility of a change of fortune. There are others still who have had An interesting comparison of Grant and Lee as doubts from the first. They have Southern affiliations and spears in the New York Times, from not unwilling that the North should triumph, they are not unwilling that the North should triumph, they

receive with a certain degree of resignation every misfortune as an evidence that it cannot. misfortune as an evidence that it cannot.

But those who are in carnest in this thing, and have measured the power of the people, and apprehended the popular faith and fortitude, entertain no doubts on the subject. To them "there's no such word as fail." Courage springs from every fresh disaster. They know absolutely, and beyond all chance for doubt or question, by an intalligant companies of word as fail. Courage springs from every fresh disaster. They know absolutely, and beyond all chance for doubt or question, by an intelligent comparison of the North to suppress the rebellion, subjugate the rebellious States, destroy the accursed institution which has been the fountain whence all our woes have proceeded, maintain their financial credit, and pay their debts. They base themselves on this proposition, which needs no demonstration to any man who understands simple addition and subtraction. Standing here, they look out upon the spirit, the patriotism and courage of the people. Can they have any doubt about this spirit and patriotism and courage? A man who questions these, in the light of the finistory of the last three years, must lack common sense or common honesty. Few nations in the history of the race have manifested such courage, such resolution, such self-devotion, such determination, or such lution, such self-devotion, such determination, or such faith. Probably not a hundred Union soldiers have

does not propose to give it up.

When we remember the seven years of struggle When we remember the seven years of struggle with the power of Great Britain, through which our nation fought when it numbered in men, women and children fewer persons than now compose our fighting population, it is something to be ashamed of that there is a man whose faith wavers, or whose courage collapses, under a conjunction of temporary trials far less serious than has occurred at other periods. ods of the war. The truth is that a nation is not worthy to be a nation, and has not the stuff in it for worthy to be a nation, and has not the stuff in it for a worthy nation, which can get discouraged under any adversities whatever; and there is not a man in this nation whose courage oozes out so easily who is not an element of weakness. The country would be stronger without him; and if, by any chance, or, rather, by any providence, the national cause shall ultimately misearry, it will misearry through the weak knees and weak hearts of those who tire of struggle in a holy cause, and choose compromise with sin rather than to pay the price for a peace which God can regard with favor.

can regard with favor.

We believe that the God of battles, to whom there can regard with favor.

We believe that the God of battles, to whom there has been such frequent appeal, is quite as much interested in having the questions between the North and the South settled correctly as the government and the people are. We do not believe that he desires that despotism shall prove itself stronger and braver than freedom, that inhumanity shall dictate terms to humanity, that the bondage of the slave shall be perpetual, that free society shall succumb to an oligarchy, that this government shall be destroyed and democratic institutions subverted. If we did, we too should despair, because the motive for continuing the struggle would be gone. How long this struggle is to be continued no one can tell; but it must be remembered that the unclean thing is not yet cast out, and that Congress has deliberately set its seal of condemnation upon the project of destroying slavery by constitutional interdiction. When the nation becomes fully ready to perform all its duty, in the eradication of national sin, as it has done its duty in fighting, the day of peace will not long be delayed. In the mean time, let no well-wisher of his country have a doubt as to ultimate national success. We shall have it if we deserve it, and now let every man strive to deserve it.—Springfield Republican.

celebrate its loveliness and touch with poetic life its lines of beauty—it only requires that its sparkling was ters and wooded hills should teem with scholarly associations and historic recollections to approach in proud renown the classic lakes of the old world. It may not indeed equal Loch Lomond in the wildness of its scenery, Como in the verdure of its banks, or Alban in the regularity of its outline; the empurpled waters of the Maggiore are perhaps jeweled with richer emeralds and more picturesque settings; Constance and Luzerne, Neuchatel and Geneva may boat of loftier mountains, startle the eye with wilder contrasts, and awe the mind with sublimer spectacles; but it may be doubted whether any one of them contains so many elements of various beauty as the Great Artist of Nature has blended together in the delightful scenes of Winnepsseogee.

delightful scenes of Winnepsseogee.

The mirror surface and crystal depths of its waveless repose; the silvery music, the pearly crests, and star-sparkles of its movement; the imperial coronet of island gems; the near hill rising in distinct relief against the sky, houses dotting its pleasant slopes and needling in its sheltered valleys; the distant height dimly seen through the thick mists of mid-summer; dimly seen through the thick mists of mid-summer; the ever varying outline of hill and vale and mountain height, now sweeping on in gentle curves, now breaking in sudden and precipitous descents; the day-god tinting the eastern azure with crimson glory, as declining through vapors of purple and gold which paint the sunset sky with pomp of gorgeous coloring; the cloud-chariots, wheeled grandly across the heavens by airy steeds; the steamboat thronging with busy life, vital with giant energies, and wielding its mighty powers in magic obedience to man's will—symbol of a more various industry, of an intelligence more general, and a commerce more universal than ore general, and a commerce more universal than ver crowned with the trophies of mental culture and material prosperity the proudest triumphs of ancient civilization,—all this constitutes a scene and a vision of loveliness which thrills the poet, the artist and the lover of nature with equal delight, and stamps upon the memory indelible images and ideals of beauty."

VAST ARMIES AND THEIR MOVEMENTS There have been vast armies and grand movements

Sennacherib, the Bible tells us, lost in a single ight 185,000, by the destroying angel.

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could chariots, in all 1.000,000 men and 2000 chariots, in all 1.000,000 men and 2000 chariots.

The army of Trerah, king of Ethiopie, consisted of

1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war. Sesostris, king of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe-armed

chariots; 1491, before Christ.

Hamilcar went from Carthage, and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2000 ships and 3000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 men vere slain. Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 2200 years before Christ, led against the Bactrians an army of 1,700,000 foot, 1,700,000 horses, and 16,000 chariots armed with

scythes.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building Babylon. She took 100,000 prisoners at the Indus

and sank 1000 boats.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horses, and 2000 chariots, armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylæ, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,614,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering vants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,283,220. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxerxes before the battle of Cunaxa amounted to about 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horse and 100,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jeruselem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000

perished in various ways.

The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1.600,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, 1,-400,000.

ETERNAL YOUTH OF TRUTH.

There are expressions of the great feelings and There are expressions of the great feelings and moral sentiments of men that will be just as effective in one age as another. The words of Christ are just as vital to-day as when he uttered them in the gargen to Mary, or when he spoke from the cross to his mother. The words of the apostles are just as vital to-day as when they were uttered, because they were for the most part, universal; they touched those great sentiments and affections that belong to all men in all ages alike. David, singing, sung for me, as much as for those who heard him sing. The song of Joy—that has no date, no age, and no nation; it is much as for those who heard him sing. The song of Joy—that has no date, no age, and no nation; it is not peculiar, but is common the world around; and he who truly feels it and sings it, in any language, sings it for all ages. Faith, self-denial, consecration, holy hope, aspiration, and courage—these great themes, once well expressed by noble minds, are expressed forever; and that part of the literature of past ages, therefore, that is vital with the expression of these great sentiments, is just as good for our time as for the time when it was made. There are, therefore, many books, and almost all hymns—for hymns are the thoughts of men in crystal—which are just are the thoughts of men in crystal—which are just as good for us as for past ages.—H. W. Beecher.

There are many who either say or feel that they have no influence. They are not eloquent. Their lips cannot pour forth "thoughts that breathe, or words that burn." How then can they speak for God and truth? Or perhaps they plead that they have neither wealth nor station, but are humble and obscure, and therefore quite without influence. But is it so? Who can estimate the amount of good or evil which flows from the unconscious influence of the most obscure individual? It is not when we seek to influence that we effect

It is not when we seek to influence that we effect most. It is the unsought, unconscious influence exerted in hours and moments when we have no thought of exerting any influence at all, which is often most effective. So silent and subtle is this influence that it seldom comes under the cognizance of these who exert it, and in very many cases escapes the observation of those upon whom it is exerted.

The history of unconscious influence is a history which eteruity alone will reveal. The volumes of that history are laid up in the archives of heaven. They will there be perused with adoring wonder. From their pages many a humble Christian will learn for the first time the work he has really been doing while treading the obscure and thorny path appointed to him in the vale of tears. But even in this world

In these days, when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and so many cases are fatal, we feel it a duty to say a word in behalf of a simple, and what has been with us a most effectual preventive, if not a positive cure, of sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of over forty years, we have been subject to a sore throat, and more particularly to a dry, hacking cough, which was not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and to those with whom we were brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day, morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large table spoonful of common salt in about balf of a tumbler full of cold water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds to which, as far as our memory extends, we have always been subject; but the dry, hacking cough has entire disappeared. We attribute it entirely to the salt gargle, and do most cordially recommend it to those of our readers who are subject to disease of the throat.

Many persons who have never tried the salt gargle, have the impression that it is unpleasant. Such is not the case. On the contrary it is pleasant, and after a few days use, no person who loves a nice, clean mouth, and a first rate sharpener of the appetite, will abandon it.

The Anniversaries in London, held in May last, indicate a wonderful spirit of Chri-tian liberality. The Church Missionary Society received the last year \$761,235, including \$100,000 from the Missions themselves; the Wesleyan, \$671,290; the Baptist, \$172,195; the London, \$405,360, and the British and Foreign Bible Society the largest sum ever realized, \$844,525. The total amount reported by all the societies is \$5,552,350; these results are only proximate, and less than the truth, as several societies made no definite statement.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMET. FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

BUENOS AYRES .- Rev. W. Goodfellow writes und BUENOS ATRES.—Rev. W. Goodfellow writes under date of May 20:

"This is to assure you of our continued health and prosperity. No interest of our church is flagging, and our congregations steadily increase in size. On good days, pleasant streets, etc., sometimes people go away for want of seats. We are extending to various important places in the camp. The activity of our neighbors is often a shame to us. Bro. Carter is doing well. He is a man of excellent spirit. He is a good preacher and a good man. I have just come to-night from the house of one of our best members who died since dark. He was one of the old and ardent friends of Dr. Dempster, and was greatly moved by his death. He has gone to join the blessed. My health is excellent. I have not been so strong since I came here. Seldom do I know weariness. Our sehool prospers. We have just organized the academical department, made a very accomplished principal, and Mrs. Goodfellow still teaches, assisted by three young ladies, making in all five teachers. It is still self-supporting, except it cannot pay rent; all pay tuition who can. We have over one hundred pupils; nearly all are in the Sunday School."

who can. We have over one hundred pupils; nearly all are in the Sunday School."

South America.—The following letter is from Rev. Thomas Carter, dated Buenos Ayres, May 2, 1864:

"The date of my letter reminds me that we are just commencing our last fall month. June is winter, July the depth of winter, and August, when you are in the dog-days, is our last winter month. The cold, however, is not that which wraps us up in frost, and snow like a garment. On the contrary, many of the natives put garments enough around them to be able to shine away the day and evening without any fire at all throughout the winter months, except that in the little kitchen. This is an apartment about six or seven feet square, with the fire on a platform in the wall, about four feet high, so as to prevent the necessity of stooping to cook, and is so unlike the comfortable New England kitchen that a Yankee would hardly recognize it at all. Wood for fuel is very scarce. The wood of the peach-tree is much burned; but the fuel used universally in the camp, is sheep manure, which has been trodden down in the sheep-fold, and is then dug out like turf. It makes a capital fire. Dried cow manure is gathered in the dry weather and put away for kindling. I have been out to the camp in various directions since I wrote last. I am becoming quite a horse-man. On last Monday I rode horseback fifty-two miles from an appointment without as much fatigue as I have felt in ridding twenty-four. I saw one day as I rode along man. On last Monday I rode horseback fifty-two miles from an appointment without as much fatigue as I have felt in riding twenty-four. I saw one day as I rode along a flock of fifteen ostriches. We have some devoted brethren in different parts of the country who form a centre for the promulgation of the gospel in their neighborhood. The people are urgent for preaching. May God bless and prosper us here in the efforts made by you and us to do good!"

LIBERIA, AFRICA.- Rev. B. R. Wilson writes unde

ate of June 1:
"I am happy to say that our work is prosperous in the "I am happy to say that our work is prosperous in the congregations of the civilized population. We have reason to take courage and labor on. The work is gloriously spreading among the natives. Since I wrote you last there has been two native stations established, seven converts on the Monrovia district in the vicinity of Mt. Olivet, which is altogether new; there have been six of the converts baptized, and others preparing to receive baptism. Bro. I. D. Holley, on the Marshall circuir, is pen-

REV. JOHN SEYS .- This old and devoted friend Africa came home again in the "Thomas Pope," which arrived in our port on Thursday last. A son of Rev. Philip Gross, one of our missionaries, also came in the "Thomas Pope." He has gone forward to Spring-

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

The closing exercises of the academic year of this insti-tution occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 12 and Aution occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 12 and 13. On Tuesday the classes in the various departments of instruction passed a critical examination before the Board of Visitors, exhibiting marks of close application on the part of students, and patient, thorough discipline on the part of teachers. Sixteen classes passed in review before the Committee; and while all appeared well, it is but just to state that some gave evidence of superior attainments. Especially was this the case with the classes in Blair's Rhetoric, Constitution of the United States, and Evidences of Christianity. The classes in Virgil, Cievro and Homer, while they won lauries for themselves. Cicero and Homer, while they won laurels for the

Cicero and Homer, while they won laurels for themselves, reflected much credit on their instructors.

Tuesday evening afforded us the pleasure of listening to an interesting lecture before the Æsthetic Society, by Rev. Gilbert Haven, of Boston, in which, by contrasting our own prospects of to-day with those of our fathers at the same stage of their struggle—at the close of the third year of the Revolution—he plainly showed how much occasion we have to "thank God and take courage."

On Wednesday, at 10 A. M., a large audience *ssembled to witness the closing exercises of the Graduating Classes. Four young gentlemen graduated for college, and as many young ladies go forth from the sheltering arms of their Alma Mater, to do life's work and bear its burdens. The literary exercises of both gentlemen and arms of their Alma Mater, to do life's work and bear its burdens. The literary exercises of both gentlemen and ladies was of a high order; and, without invidious comparisons or specification, the Committee concurred in pronuncing all excellent. During the exercises the audience were entertained by excellent music, both instrumental and vocal, by Prof. French and his trained musicians, who proved themselves to be no novices in this

tendance during the entire year than could have been anticipated in view of the distracted state of our country. which have made Newbury Seminary a bethel to so many souls.

Prof. Smith, the worthy President, while by his urban

Prof. Smith, the worthy President, while by his urban-ity and gentlemanly deportment he commands the respect and love of his pupils, by direct enforcement of discipline teaches the unruly that rebellion against just government is unsafe. Prof. Quimby, after an absence of one year, has resumed his connection with the Faculty, retaining his former popularity. Miss Clapp presides in the Precep-tress' chair with great grace and dignity, while Miss Clem-ent is still beloved of all

ent is still beloved of all.

During the coming year the Faculty remains nearly as heretofore, the services of one additional teacher having been secured And while it is regretted that Prof. French resigns the department of music, it is hoped that Prof. S. G. Smith, his successor, will fully sustain the reputation of the institution in this department. And, conscious of the healthful influences going forth from this fount of learning, we would bespeak the continued patronage of all who have shared its blessings in the past.

G. H. Bickgroup, for the Committee of the continued patronage of all who have shared its blessings in the past. G. H. BICKFORD, for the Committee.

HATFIELD CAMP GROUND.

We had the pleasure on Wednesday last, of visiting the new camp ground for the Springfield District, in Hatfield, Mass. It is located about three and a half miles north of Northampton, on the Connecticut River Railroad. It is a beautiful spot, and admirably adapted to the convenience of a camp meeting. The grove is neat, stately, almost shutting out the sun, making it a most comfortable place to a hot, sunny day to assemble for worship. The Committee in charge have done well in fitting and arranging the ground for the meeting. The seats are the best we have seen for such a meeting, good enough for our ves tries at home. The whole arrangements are fine; if we were to complain at all, we would say they are a little too

good, but that is a natit that we are sure out low wint complain of.

The day was fine, and we had the pleasure of moeting there a large company from our Sunday Schools in Spring-field, Holyoke and Williamsburgh. They sung aweetly, and the Hon. Josiah Hayden, of Williamsburgh, talked and the Hon. Josiah Hayden, of Williamsburgh, talked to us about Jesus and heaven, and we all felt that it was good to be there. We had the pleasure of meeting a number of the ministers of the district, and laymen who came to select lors for their tents. About twenty of the came to select lots for their tents. About twenty of the lots were taken, with the prospect that the number will be increased to thirty. The prospect is that the meeting will be a large one, it being nearly central for the District. We understand that several tents are expected from other Districts and Conferences, which will swell the number If we mistake not, the Springfield District is doing a noble thing in arranging this meeting, and we earnestly pray that the meeting commencing the 29th of August on this beautiful spot may be one of great success.

MERRITT HOAG SHERMAN, OF THE WES Killed in the battle before Petersburg, June 23, 1864

Merritt Hoag Sherman, of the Class of 1865, Lieut. i the 11th Vermont Vols. At a special meeting of the Class, the following resolutions were unanimously

Whereas, We are again called to mourn the loss of a brother fallen in the strife: therefore, Resolved, That we recall with malancholy interest the faithful scholarship, the manly social virtues, and the sterling Christian life of a classmate who, in his brief association with us, won our esteen and affection.

Resolved, That we seek to profit by the admonition given us, while we learn a lesson from the unfailing particitism and devotion with which our correction has given riotism and devotion with which our companion has giver himself a ready offering on the alter of his country. Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the af flicted relatives and friends of the deceased in this their

percavement.
solved, That, in a token of our regard for the mem ry of our departed classmate, we wear an appropria badge of mourning for the remainder of the term. Hesolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmit ted to the relatives of the deceased, and for publication the Rulland Herald, the Christian Advocate and Journe Lion's Herald, and the control of the Company of the

GEO. A. GRAVES, WM. NORTH RICE, WM. ROBINSON.

Middletown, Conn., July 7, 1864.

REV. T. HILL REPORTS PROGRESS. Who that lives in New England has not heard of Boothbay, on old Townsend Harbor, one of the safest and most commodious in the world? Hodgdon's Mills is and most commodious in the world? Hodgdon's Mills is a beautiful part of this ancient town, where our enterprising brethren have erected a beautiful temple in which to worship the living God. I had the pleasure of standing in that plain yet sacred place, and plead with men to love God and their country, and at the close they gave me \$11 to keep Bro. Allen in the field, among the brave defenders of the "dear old flag." At the Harbor they gave me \$3. Just "over the way," in Bristol, I visited New New York, just set in motion by Bro. H. E. Wells & Co., where \$14,000 have been expended to press oil out New York, just set in motion by Bro. H. E. Wells & Co., where \$14,000 have been expended to press oil out of the most bony of all the finny tribe known among us, as the Pogie. They have steam to cook, pnmp and haul, four spiendid boats, and with their great seine often take sixty to seventy thousand fish at a haul. These Methodist brethren are not only after catching fish, but men, women and children, in a very interesting Sabbath School Union to the core in Church and State, carrying on their operations without descerating the Sabbath, they will prosper. I had the pleasure of addressing quite a

untry. Amen. West Waterville, July, 1864.

LIGHT WANTED. In the Herald of the 13th inst., I find an account of laying the corner stone of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I., by the Free Masons. Will some one have the kindness to inform us on what gospel principle that corner stone was laid, and oblige

LIGHT SEEKER.

Zion's Perald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

A GREAT MISTARE CORRECTED. A single fact is sufficient sometimes to lead an in quiring mind to grasp an important general truth. A falling apple suggested to the prepared mind of Newton a great law of the physical universe. An isolated phenomenon, coming within the range of careful observation, has often led to important and valuable discoveries. We mention these things simply as introductory to what we have to relate, and as illustrative of the general principle involved. We will first direct the reader's attention to

AN UNSOCIAL CHURCH.

We know a preacher who was once stationed at an unsocial church. The members individually were social enough in their families and among their special friends, but as church members, compared with what they ought to be, they were quite unsocial. Church interests for some time had been running low, and the question of closing up the house and scattering to other places of worship had been seriously dis cussed. The congregations were thin, the number in the Sunday School small, and a heavy debt rested like a dead weight upon the hearts of the trustees, nearly extinguishing all hope for the future. They finally resolved to try the experiment once more, and sent word to the Conference that the Bishop might send them another preacher. A preacher was sent, and after learning all the facts in the case, entered with fear and trembling upon his new responsibility.

After ministering to them for five or six weeks to the best of his ability, a young lady called at the parsonage and wanted a certificate of membership for the purpose of removing her relation to another church. He kindly inquired where she thought of joining, and what were her reasons for leaving the church of her early choice. She gave the following in reply: "I have been a member of this church four years, and have not been spoken to by a single mem ber. For a long time I attended church and clas meetings regularly. My class leader never spoke to me personally, only in general remarks made to all the members of his class. I came here from the country where I had many warm friends, but being a stranger to all, I have found no acquaintance in the church. I went sometime ago with a friend to the Unitarian church in - Street, at her earnest so licitation. Some of the members of that church knowing that I was a stranger, came and spoke to me, welcomed me so cordially and treated me so kindly that I went again. I was soon introduced t the members of the church, who seemed so much pleased to have me come that I began to love them They introduced me to their Sabbath School, to the young people, and to their social gatherings, where all were very courteous and kind to me. I soon be came attached to them, and having many pleasant acquaintances and personal friends among them, I de sire to leave this church and join with them."

The preacher inquired if she was a Unitarian i sentiment. She answered no; said she was as much a Methodist in doctrine and belief as she had ever been, but she liked the people of that church so much she preferred to unite with it. She received her "letter," and cast in her lot with Unitarians. Warm-hearted and social, attentive to the wants of a stranger, though holding and preaching what she cumstances, to adopt.

the next Sabbath morning, he related minutely the Bacon his successors and followers also. circumstances of the young lady's calling for a letter. cast off their unsocial habits, which were driving methods of reasoning upon the subject. One cla away the young people, and to become social for

Christ's sake. In the evening prayer meeting, the subject of the morning's discourse was frequently referred to. Sev- which formed the premises. The other class come eral of the most substantial members related a portion to a conclusion from a series of well considered facts of their own experience, and gave as a reason why which have come under their own observation. they were members of that church the fact that in other years they had been taken kindly by the hand, and whose knowledge of them is made up of conjecand invited to the church, to the prayer meeting, or ture, rumor, and reports from the most unfavorable to the Sabbath School, and that by these means they side, are opposed to them. Others, whose minds had been led to Christ and joined the church. They thought that they would never have connected them- the disorderly elements of a superficially observed selves with that church, but for the kind attentions camp meeting, are also opposed to them, or have fallthey had received in an earlier period, when the en a prey to masterly doubts on the subject. From

church was religiously social. THE SAME CHURCH BECOME SOCIAL. The subject, with such illustrations, went at once to the heart of the church. The members remembered their first love, how greatly they had changed from former years. They were convicted. Their eyes were opened. They saw and believed. A general, an almost universal purpose was formed to change the base of their operations and become so- of the rest. cial after a godly sort. All being united in it, reformation was easy. They did change. They became natter a little fire kindleth."

the future of the church. "Behold what a great | we have seen broken down in deepest contri the purpose of becoming better acquainted with each dead and stupid churches raised to life at a camp other, and especially with strangers who might be meeting, and sent home all aflame with zeal for Go present. So far as possible such were specially in- and souls, and powerful revivals spring up and vited to attend. It was not intended to be strictly a spread abroad on their return. We have seen s religious meeting, but a social meeting conducted on much, and felt so much of God's marvelous power to purely Christian principles. It was always closed save displayed at camp meetings in different portio with singing and prayer. The preacher was always present; so were the principal members of the church, male and female. They went not out of selfish motives, but to do good by becoming better ac- against the Holy Ghost for us to denounce or oppose quainted with each other, and making new comers camp meetings. If others dare to assume that re feel at home among them. The young people were sponsibility, it is for them and not for us to meet in there. The old people sought to entertain them, and the Judgment day. We can never consistently opintroduce them to those with whom they were not pose camp meetings. We have learned to spea kindly and genial presence of the older members While he accepts and continues to bless them was gave dignity and direction to the occasion, and the shall feel it a solemn duty and a glorious privi ounger ones were bappily guided and led on by lege to speak well of them. If, however, we all

multitude July 13 in the open air on the hellish wickedness of secession, closing up with three rousing cheers for the dear old flag, Union, Navy and Army. God save our country. Amen. T. Hill. than seventy-five were added to the church. Every interest of the church was quickened and improve The current expenses were promptly and easily paid, and within the two years \$5300 were raised and paid on the church debt.

The above is a plain, unexaggerated account facts, which are known and distinctly remembered by many persons now living. Some of the witnes have gone from labor to reward, having witnessed at the time a good profession and afterward died in the

triumphs of faith. These facts are but an illustration of a similar class of facts in thousands of churches. Some are unso-cial, cold and selfish as that was; some of the memers, having perhaps a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge, are unconsciously but surely either driving their young people away to other commu nions, or are failing to attract them from the world t their own altars. Consequently they do not prosper God has somewhat against such churches, and against such members. Reader, are you one of them? If so, we earnestly beseech you for Christ's sake, for the sake of the church, and for the sake of perishing sinners, to cast off that unsocial, repulsive habit, and put on the social, genial and loving habit which

mightily attracts sinners to the cross. Others are illustrating the other side. They are pious, and they are social. They have smiles to dis pense around them, a kind word for their weake prethren, and a cordial welcome for strangers. The young people come to them, feel contented with them, and do not like to depart from them. They have not left their first love, they continue their firs works, and God blesses them,, and blesses others through them. They prosper. So long as they "walk by the same rule and mind the same thing," they will

the ministers and of the members will fill any church in a little while, where there are people to be thu won. Members of the church, think of these things Look around you, and see what is going on. When are the young people? Do the children love to go to church, or do you have to use authority to make ther go? Do they prefer to go to some other church, or some other denomination than your own? If so, in quire the cause. We are in possession of facts which, if known, ought to alarm every Methodist in New England; and all may be accounted for by the social condition of the churches. Brethren, w must not rest until these things and their causes are inquired into. Some of these facts are before you eyes. Can you not discover them?

ARE CAMP MEETINGS BENEFICIAL The camp meeting season is approaching. A large

umber of them is advertised to be held within a fe weeks in different parts of New England. On the utility of camp meetings public sentiment is divided. The doubt is so great among our sister denominations that they do not attempt them. That doubt ha crossed the line and come into our own communio Some of our own members never go to camp meet ing. In heart, in honest conviction, they are opposed to them. Many, however, of those who doubt their utility, attend them as visitors, as they would go to a show to see and be seen. This class includes preachers as well as members. If by invitation they take any part in the services, it is more from the formalities of courtesy, than from any expectation of doing good. There is another class, respectable as it regard numbers, piety, and talent, who look upon camp meetings as a valuable means of grace, and a great blessing to the churches. We suppose that all are equally sincere and equally honest in their convic-

There have always been two distinct processes mind in reaching its conclusions. In reasoning upon the same subject, persons will take different points of observation, and will follow different methods of ratiocination. One adopts or assumes a theory, and believed in her heart to be false doctrines, yet they pushes it to its logical consequences. If there is imdrew her away through her social impulses, against plicit faith in the assumed premises, there will be unher convictions, from the cold, unsocial bosom of the doubting confidence in all legitimate conclusions. cite this simply as a fact. It is no part of our present known facts for his premises, and reasons inductively purpose to justify or condemn the young lady in the to a general principle. Both are equally sincere, course which she deliberately chose, under the cir- but the theorizer is more likely to be wrong. The Schoolmen adopted the former method, and were The fact, with the explanations, made a deep and a almost always wrong, because their hastily formed sad impression on the preacher's mind. He could not theories were unsound. Lord Bacon adopted the help thinking of it. There were facts in his own his- inductive method, taking facts for his guide, and tory which helped to illustrate it, and gave to it an corrected and revolutionized the whole system of additional degree of importance. The subject soon philosophy and reasoning. The Schoolmen have shaped itself into a sermon, and sought an appro- their successors, disciples or followers even in our priate text. One was suggested: "Ye know the day. The line of succession is quite unbroken, from heart of a stranger." In the course of the sermon, Zeno and Plato to the present time. So has Lord

The great difference of conclusion in regard to the her reasons for it, that the letter had been given, and utility of camp meetings among our people and closed with an earnest exhortation to the church to others, we attribute mainly to these two different starts from a theory hastily formed, which is wholly or partially wrong, and comes to a legitimate conclu sion; but the conclusion is as wrong as the theor

Most persons who never attended a camp meeting grasp only a part of the facts, and those springing from such persons we ought to expect just such opinions Favorable opinions from them would be indicative of intellectual weakness, rather than of strength, if they were logically consistent. If we examine closely we shall doubtless find that most, not all, of those opposed or in doubt about the utility of camp meetings, are persons of this class. Strong prejudice, or a peculiar moral taste, may account for the eccentricity

Those persons who have had an inside, experin tal, and extended view of camp meetings, who have social. When the prominent brethren saw a strange seen and felt the manifestations of divine power in countenance in the congregation, they made their the tented grove, are generally in favor of them way to the stranger and spoke to him; told him they | This is true of the great majority of this class. There were glad to see him, as they really were; invited may be a few exceptions to this rule, owing to pecuhim to come again, to make that church his regular liar moral or spiritual idiosyncrasies. When all other place of worship. They invited him to the prayer means had proved ineffectual upon the writer to meeting, to the class meeting. The sisters went bring him to Christ, the very first camp meeting he round and called upon the ladies of new families who ever attended, and within six hours after his arrival, had begun to attend church there. They called brought him to the mourner's bench and to a sense of upon each other. They visited the sick. The rich sins forgiven. That was the beginning of our expe went and called upon the poor. In less than three rience and observation of camp meetings. We have conths an entirely new life was stirred up in the attended many since, have seen the power of God church. The congregations increased; the Sunday wonderfully displayed in the awaking and conversion School rapidly filled up; the prayer meetings were of souls. We have seen hardened sinners whom the better attended and more lively; and the class rooms ordinary appliances of the gospel did not move, and began to be crowded. The members became more old chronic cases of backsliding which the faith of opeful and happy, and their courage rapidly rose for the church at home had given up as hopeless; such sin by the power of God which swept through the A monthly social meeting was soon established for grove like a pentecostal flame. We have seen old equainted. The whole thing was a success. Noth- reverently of those means and instrumentalities ng improper was suffered to be introduced. The which the great God has been pleased to bless their religiously social intercourse. All parties en-joyed it, and God's blessing seemed to rest upon it. take up the subject from a theoretical point of view, and reason to a conclusion from that alone, we should In less than a year the Sunday School increased stand to day with those who deny or doubt the utility from 130 to 600 members. Shortly after this happy of camp meetings. But the philosophy of experience

and observation on the Baconic principle has tri-umphed in us over the philosophy of theorizing.

This world is not a perfect paradise. A camp meeting is not heaven. When the sons of God come

into the grove to present themselves before the Lord, at low prices which few other persons possess. If any Satan often comes among them. There the good and of our readers wish to get a good article, on the most the evil are mingled together. He is a poor philoso- reasonable terms, we recommend them to make their pher who is disappointed at finding it so. The unpre- purchases through him, judiced lover of truth will use the philosopher's scales and weigh in them the evil against the good. Our churches and sanctuaries at home are not scenes of unmingled good. Evil may often be detected in those sacred enclosures, but we do not cast them aside be cause of this. Now if we judged of camp meetings in the same spirit, we should come to just as wise a

There may have been now and then a camp meet ing not very productive of immediate and visible good; some perhaps in which the resultant was evil, more evil than good. The same may be true of many meetings in our churches. He is not a good logician who from a particular premise draws a universal conclusion. We cannot correctly judge all by one, unless that one is a fair representative of all: The greater the number of our facts and the wider our generalization, the more nearly correct will be our egitimate conclusions. In this broad and compre hensive view, let us judge of camp meetings before we place them under the ban of our censure.

THE CAUSE OF SO MANY FIRES. We are having reports of a great many fires broughout the country, destroying shipping, steamoats, shops, stores, warerooms and dwelling house Conflagrations of this kind have always happened occasionally as the result of accident, or carelessness but never were so many reported, occurring all over the country, as have been chronicled of late. It is natural to inquire the cause of this. Will the ordinary carelessness pertaining to human nature, and the recklessness of ordinary incendiaries account for it? We ning of the war to send their minions throughout the free States, and especially into the large cities, to watch for opportunities to scatter successfully the torches of the incendiary among them. This fact was

their guard. Extraordinary vigilance was exercised generally, and especially over all important and exosed places. Finding their scheme in a measure rustrated by exposure and unusual watchfulness, the disguised rehels gave up for a season. Perhans their at the office of the Roston Post, 42 Congress Street. time has now come for work, and the extraordinary number of extensive conflagrations within the last few weeks, may in part be attributed to them. Certainly this is possible, we think it also probable. Why not? They lurk in disguise in all our cities

made known, and the people and the police put on

and large towns, perhaps throughout the whole country. Their sympathizers who would not scruple to opportunity if they have the disposition to engage in this work. No one acquainted with their disposition can cherish a doubt in regard to that feature of their qualification. The people have become less vigilant, the season is favorable, and it is just the time for fiends of that description to work.

It would be wise for the people, and especially the police everywhere, to be unusually vigilant in order to prevent, if possible, the further spread of this incendiarism. If there is no just cause for alarm, it will do no harm for the people everywhere to be found duly watching. Such a habit when once formed will be valuable in many other ways; therefore we expect all to be duly watchful in regard to these things. "The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself," while the foolish pass on and are punished.

Doubtless all our readers were expecting a call to in the use of language. be made soon for more men; but few were expecting so large a call as the President's last, for 500,000. We must not forget that the time of many of our soldiers that the 500,000 called for will not add over 300,000 short and decisive. We have the men, and trust that they will not wait for the draft to compel them without bounty into the service, but will, like noble sons of honored sires, patriotically volunteer. There is but a narrow chance for enrolled men to escape, if it comes to that.

It is acknowledged on all hands; besides this, it is sufficiently evident that the Confederacy is now doing its utmost. With all their available force in the ranks, as these are thinned by desertion, by the sick, wounded and killed, they have no means of replenishing them. If we move with increasing numbers upon them, after all the other advantages already in our possession, they must see that their cherished hopes are vain. The recent cry for peace on the part of persons in sympathy with the Confederacy, and a renewal of the proposition for the appointment of Commissioners, is at least a straw showing the direction in which the current is setting. Every true patriot must see the policy and the importance of promptly and vigorously following the enemy with ecisive blows and overwhelming numbers. The following is our exhortation:

"Come, rally round the flag, boys, rally once again, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom."

DR. HINCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL.-The friends of Dr. J. W. Hinckley, in the Meridian St. Methodist Episcopal Church, East Boston, have made him present of a valuable, full-jeweled gold watch, and his wife a large silver-plated, double-walled water pitcher, as a token of their esteem for his church and professional services during his residence of seventeer years among them. These presents are worthily bestowed, and appropriately inscribed. On account of feeble health the doctor is obliged to leave the severe climate of the New England coast, for a home in Clifton, Illinois, where he will immediately resume the practice of his profession, and where we hope he will speedily recover his impaired health. Dr. Hinckley s a personal friend of ours. We have known him for the last twenty years, having formed his acquaintance at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and a better, more honorable, and more upright man we never knew. As a physician he has had an extensive practice, and been very successful. We ask our western friends to take him at once into full connection, and treat him like a Christian prince. He will never abuse

the corner of Nineteenth and Poplar Streets, Phila- Doctrine of God's Providence, etc.; Whedon on the delphia, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the afternoon of the 14th inst. Bishop Simpson put the stone in its place, and made the address. It is to be Will, giving a fair outline of the argument, without of brown stone, of the Gothic style of architecture, adopting all the Dr.'s conclusions. We are requeste 56 by 75 feet on the ground. The lot was secured for \$7,000. When finished it will be an ornament to the neighborhood and a credit to our denomination. We congratulate our brethren of the Quaker city, upon the new era which is dawning upon them in the form of improved church architecture. It did not come too soon. We wish it a long, triumphant, and universal reign.

The Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church edifice in Philadelphia is expected to cost, when completed, \$125,000.

nd healthy looking young man stepped into our office to be the veritable son of Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D., our editorial friend at Chicago. He is making a flying trip from the West, through Canada and the Yankee land, back again by another route to Chicago. We were sorry not to see more of him, for we took a liking to him, and think him even better looking than his

CHURCH ORGANS, PIANOS, ETC.—Persons desirous of procuring any of the above aids to sacred music. would do well in making their selections and purchases, to avail themselves of the taste, skill, and practical judgment of Rev. E. A. Manning, whose name appears in a very modest advertisement on our third page. Mr. Manning has had extensive experience in

OUR MIDDLETOWN LETTER comes to hand just as we go to press, too late for this week. Full particulars of Commencement next week.

DEATH OF A TEACHER.-Miss Julia A. Whea ton, who is favorably mentioned in the letter from Bro. Lewis on the first page, died in Beaufort, S. C., July 16, of typhoid fever, after an illness of six

THE NEW DISCIPLINE .- We have just receive from the publishers a copy of the new Discipline greatly improved in arrangement, and containing the additions and alterations made by the last Gen eral Conference. Every preacher and every mer ber of the church should have a copy.

REVIVAL .- We learn that the Methodist Episcop Church at North Manchester, Conn., under the pastoral care of Rev. N. Bemis, is enjoying a precio CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHRISTIAN COMMISSIO

FOR REV. JOHN ALLEN -From Unity, Me., \$4 00 Green's Corner, 1.00; Orland, 8.00; Boothbay, 14.00 -all by Rev. T. Hill.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS -Receiv from "Winthrop" \$1 00; M. T. W. \$2.00; Benjamin Fewks 1.00

LITERARY NOTICES

MISSIONS AND MARTYRS IN MADAGASCAR.-BOX ton: American Tract Society.-This is a book of thril think not. It was the plan of the rebels at the begin- ling and mournful interest, giving us an inside view of mission life, suffering, and sacrifice in that island It comes in good time. All those interested in for eign missions will desire to read it.

A COMPLETE LIST OF STAMP DUTIES, to take effect August 1, 1864. This is a card 10 inches wide by 14 in length, containing the stamp duties carefully ompiled and arranged from the act of Congress ap proved June 30, 1864; every business man needs one of these to hang up in his office. Address J. G. Beals

SAVAGE AFRICA; being the Narrative of a Tor in Equatorial, Southwestern, and Northwestern Afri ca, with Notes on the Habits of the Gorilla; on the Existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men; on the Slave Trade; on the Origin, Character, and Capabilities o the Negro, and on the Future Civilization of Wester Africa; by A. Winwood Reade, with Illustrations and assist them, are everywhere. There is no want of a Map. New York: Harper & Brothers; Boston: A Williams & Co .- The above is a long title to a long book, but it is as interesting as it is long. It touche upon subjects on which curiosity is awake to learn more. This very interesting and very valuable worl will sufficiently satisfy that curiosity. The fine, flow ing style will often be unheeded, from the absorbing erest felt in the subjects on which the author treat

THE GOLD HUNTER'S ADVENTURES; or, Life in Australia. By a returned Australian. Boston: Lee Shepard, No. 149 Washington Street. pp. 564 This book abounds in stories of robbery, murder, wild scenes and desperate adventures. There are those who will delight in such kind of thrilling stories, but many of fine taste and delicate moral sensibilitie would not be pleased. The author is not a member of the order of the Sons of Temperance, nor does he belong to the Anti-Tobacco Society. He has seen a rough life, and may have sometimes been profan

THE TANNER BOY, and how he became Lieute ant General. By Major Penniman. Boston: Roll erts Brothers. For sale by J. P. Magee. This is the will have expired before the middle of September; so life of General Grant, written for boys. It is an in structive, good book, and will well pay the time and to the strength of our armies. Now is the time when labor of reading. All our loyal boys should read it, the Government needs men, if it would economize and become acquainted with the boyhood and man life and property, and make the remaining conflict hood of the great man who now commands our ar-

ANCIENT EGYPT; its Antiquities, Religion an History, to the close of the Old Testament Period; by Rev. Geo. Trevor, M.A., Canon of York. Ame ican Tract Society, Boston. 16mo, pp. 400 .- Egypt will always be interesting to the student of the Bib or of general history. This is authentic, reliable, and contains the latest results of modern research; ove sixty illustrations and a map accompanying the work It is not only readable, but an instructive book. The hieroglyphical language of Egyptian monuments is very ably treated.

HUMAN SORROWS. By the Countess Agenor de Gasparin. Translated from advance sheets by Mary L. Booth. Boston: American Tract Society, 28 Cornhill .- This book, besides being charming and brilliant, presents a happy illustration of the text, "Blessed are they that mourn."

GUIDE BOOK of the Central Railroad of New Jer sey, and its connections through the coal fields of Pennsylvania. New York: Harper & Brothers; Boston: A. Williams & Co .- This is designed to accom pany the traveler, explain, illustrate or describe place of interest on the route.

New Music.-Two pieces: My Heart is with the North, Patriotic Ballad, Song and Chorus; Erin the Greener Isle, Irish Ballad. Composed by Dr. J. Haynes, arranged by J. W. Turner. Published and for sale by the author, Boston.-These are very pretty the latter especially, and we think will be popular. NEW MUSIC BOOK .- The Second Book of the

Song Garden," by Lowell Mason, Dr. of Music, has been published by Mason Brothers, New York, and for sale by Mason & Hamlin, of this city. The music and the poetry are mostly new. It contains many lively pieces, and quite a number of popular songs and rounds. Young singers will be especially pleased with this new collection.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for August, is out in good season, the first under the supervision of the New Editor." Our readers will find this number fully equal to any of its predecessors. Dr. Wiley makes a very neat, modest and appropriate salutatory address to his readers, which will put them at eas and on good terms with him. The embellishment on the first page is unusually fine.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, for July, is recei from W. F. Draper. It contains able and interest ing articles on Free Communion; Authorship of the fethodist Episcopal Church edifice to be erected on Pentateuch; The Author of the Apocalypse; The Will; Egyptology; Literary Notices. Dr. Whedon's reviewer speaks very highly of his work on the to call attention to the following errata in this article: Page 635, line 13, "show" should be "shun;" page 664, line 19, "nowhere" should be "every-LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, for July 16th and 23d

> with the usual weekly supply of good reading. THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for August, received from A. Williams & Co, thirteen articles, among which are American civilization; The English Press; Negro troops; Battle of the Wildernes

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for August, contains fine steel plate engraving of the Great Naval battle at New Orleans, April 24, 1862, and a list of sixteen well selected articles.

Stories for the Little Ones. Second Series, Am. Tract 8

Hints a Co.

First Book in English Grammar; A Primary Ari An Elementary Arithmetic: all by G. P. Quackenbon and published by D. Appleton & Co, New York books are well adapted for the classes for which they

aching Wesleyan Conference; and that Dr. Jobson MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY-DR. HAVEN. will be appointed to the Book Room in the place of Mr. Mason, deceased. MR. EDITOR :- In my recent wanderings in the West, found myself on Saturday evening, the 25th ultimo, Rev. John Beatty, a Wesleyan minister of Cobourge alighting from the cars in the city of Ann Arbor, Michi gan; and after some brushing up and such fixing at the otel, as my limited baggage would permit, I wended

the cordial greetings of the excellent lady of your imme

unannounced appearance of so grave a persanage, yet she gave me a hearty welcome, and immediately led the

way to the president's study, where the veritable Dr. and President himself grasped my band and saluted me with

the same inimitable good humor and unaffected cordiali

ty that we all remember as being so characteristic of him

in the editorial sunctum. I was at once seated in his

great easy chair, and travel worn and weary as I was, I

was soon informed that I was just in time to enjoy the

first Commencement exercises of the University under the new administration; and though I had not intended

to remain only over the Sabbath, it was by no means on

of the Dr.'s most difficult achievements to induce me to

remain through the entire services of the occasion. My

effects were soon transferred from the hotel to the Presi-

dent's house, and I was settled for the time, quite to my

satisfaction. And now, Mr. Editor, though I did firmly

resolve when I left home for a somewhat extended West-

would not inflict upon an indulgent and suffering public

any account of anything I might see, do, or suffer, yet

as your numerous readers have a very fresh and pleasant recollection of my host at that time, I propose to tell

them, with your permission, what were my impressions

respecting the Dr.'s present position and work from wha

I saw and learned during the few days I enjoyed the hos-

tral Michigan, being situated upon the Huron River,

small but pretty stream flowing eastwardly, and upon that

best of Western Railroads, the Michigan Central, about

forty miles west from the city of Detroit, the beautiful

imparting to the city a decidedly New Eng and like as

pect; and it is surrounded by one of the richest and

most beautiful agricultural regions that I saw anywhere

even in the West. So much for the place; and though I

have been compelled to employ the words, beautiful and

onceptions of the scene.

The University is situated upon the left bank of the

river as you go westward, on an elevation above the

main part of the city, and in a square, called University

Square, containing forty acres of level, rich land, and

surrounded on each side by broad, and what will soon be

eautifully shaded avenues or streets. The buildings of

the University are substantial, well adapted to their sev-

eral purposes, and sufficiently ornamental to give an im-

posing view as you approach them. Besides the build-

ings pertaining to the undergraduate department, there is

an elegant and commodious edifice, recently completed

for the Law Department and the general Library. And

an extensive and beautiful addition to the Medical School

building is nearly completed, which will render that de-

Laboratory, said to be among the best and most complete

in its arrangements of any in the country, is also in the square. At about one half mile distant, upon the high-

est elevation in that region, is a very substantial observa-

tory, well supplied with apparatus and material, and un

der the able management of that able scholar and genial

gentleman, Prof. J. C. Watson, it is fast gaining for itself

prominent position among similar institutions in the

The University possesses a remarkably well selected

an institution of so recent origin, and under the able

quite extensive, judiciously selected and scientifically ar-

ranged cabinet of specimens in Mineralogy, Geology and

Natural History, under the direction of Prof A. Win-

chell (Alumnus Universitatis Weslianæ) State Geologist

This brief sketch, necessarily so imperfect, shows an

institution in which are laid, and being laid, broad and

deep, the foundations of a career of great usefulness and

power. And this all rests upon an ample endowment

secured by act of Congress when the territory of Michi-

gan was organized, and confirmed by State legislation

when that territory became a State. Wisely and well

was it done, and long may it stand the most fitting mon

ument of the wisdom of the founders of that noble State

It is strictly a State institution, being under the contro

of a Board of Regents chosen by the people at the polls

and constitutes the crowning part of a most wise and well

that State. The annual income of the University is at

Such an institution, gentle reader, with a Faculty con

sisting of some thirty learned and able officers, and an

annual attendance of from seven to eight hundred stu

dents, constitutes the present charge of your former edi-

tor and ever cherished friend. And do you ask, Does he

with that same self-possessed, affable, unassuming digni-

ty, that was so characteristic of him in the editorial

sanctum, and in his friendly intercourse with his patrons

and friends, and with a force so gentle that it is scarcely

perceived, but too potent to be resisted; he brings all the

elements around him into one harmonious combination

for one end, the good of the University. Whatever diffi

culties existed at the time he was called to his present

position, coming from the peculiar circumstances unde

disappeared; and as one result of the consistent and ju

and his true worth as a Christian minister and a citize

the Dr. enjoys, as he deserves, the confidence and affection

of all classes of society. The able Faculty, the Board of

Regents, and all officially connected with the University,

are a unit under him. I write not this to flatter, but the

the true position of our cherished friend may be under-

stood among us. He is firmly seated in his official

chair, and in the confidence and affection of all with

Though this communication is extended beyond my

intention. I must not close without a brief notice of the

to a large and appreciative audience, though the weather

was most uncomfortably hot; yes, that is the fitting word

-hot. Hot and dry was the style out there. The ser-

ticality, what it might have been thought to lack in polish,

though the exquisite polish was not wanting in two or three

of the speakers. The young gentlemen, for such they

culture that will qualify them to act well their parts in that great and growing West. A most pleasant social

levee at the President's mansion in the evening closed the

my departure, grateful for, pleased and benefited by the

Rev. E W. Jackson, chaplain of Amory Square Hospital, at Washington, D. C., on leave of absence, will

spend the next 30 days with his family at Gorham, Me.

Rev. R. S. Maclay, missionary to China, received the title of D.D. at the late Commencement of Dickinson

courtesy and privileges I there enjoyed.

Cambridgeport, July 20.

on his way " Down East."

College

Commencement exercises. The Baccalaureate sermon

whom he is associated.

dicions course he has pursued as an executive officer.

coupled with his very genial and conciliatory manners

which he was called there, have nearly, if not entirely

present about \$40,000, and will doubtless be greatly in

eased to meet the future demands upon it.

administered system of popular education inaugurated in

be found among the men of his age.

library that for size as well as character does honor to

rtment quite complete in its appointment. A chemical

lovely, so often, yet my description falls far short of my

pitality of his excellent family.

was made, most agreeably to me, perfectly at home.

Canada, died in that city, June 30, in the 82d year of his my way to the presidential mansion of the Michigan Uni-John Hopper, son of Isaac T. Hopper, the celebrated philanthropist, died suddenly at his home in Milton, on the Hudson river, on Monday, the 18th inst. Mr. Hopversity, seated in that place. I was met at the door by diate predecessor in the editorial chair of the Herald. per shared the toils and dangers of his father in the antislavery cause, particularly in securing the freedom of fuand though seemingly taken a little by surprise at the

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of New York, has been unani. nously chosen by the Church of the Pilgrims in San Franco, as the successor of the Rev. Thomas Starr King, their late pastor. Mr. Stebbins has accepted, and will sail for his new field of labor on the 13th of August,

Chas. B. Whaites, a clerk employed in the Foreign Department of the Post Office in New York, was arrested on Saturday, charged with robbing from the mails \$8850 in U. S. Coupon Bonds. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and will be detained to await the action of the Go

Ex Mayor Opdyke, of New York, has sued the proprie tor of the World newspaper for \$20,000 damages, for an alleged libel. The libel grows out of the publication of certain letters signed "T. W.," and an editorial comenting on the same Captain Tracy, of the Fourth Vermont, recently killed

resolve when I lett nome for a somewhat extended, that I in the engagement on the Weldon Railroad, was great would not inflict upon an indulgent and suffering public grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. John J. Tompkins, of Louisville, last week many

nitted in court, in Cincinnati, nineteen slaves.

Geo. Peabody, Esq., the eminent American banker in London, contributed \$2000 to the Sanitary Commiss but subsequently, on becoming aware of the vast opera ions and usefulness of the institution, increased his dona-Ann Arbor is a charming little inland city, located in the heart of that New England of the West, eastern cention to \$10,000, which he transmitted to Hon, John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore.

Miss Lucy A. Sinclair, belonging in Stratham, N. H., died in Lowell on Tuesday, of convulsions caused drinking too freely of cold water and bathing while in a state of perspiration. She was 22 years of age.

commercial metropolis of the State. The city contains John H. Raymond, LL D., principal of the Polytechnic some seven or eight thousand inhabitants, a number of fine Institute, Brooklyn, has accepted the presidency of Vasbuildings, such as stores, public edifices, and elegant prisar College, Poughkeepsie, and will immediately enter vate residences, and public school houses, that for beauty upon the responsible work of providing for the internal and adaptation are unequaled by anything I have seen rganization of the institution in New England outside of our larger cities. The surface of the country just here is broken, or as we say, hilly,

Rev. J. S. Swain, of Newark Conference, has gone down to Jacksonville, Florida, as a missionary in the de partment under the care of Rev. T. W. Lewis. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass., has entered on

the sixty-fourth year of his ministry. He is still in full possession of his mental powers, and has no colleague. Rev. A. Edwards, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, has recent ly been employed as Dr. Eddy's assistant in the editorial lepartment of the Northwestern Christian Advocate. Wo expect that paper now to sparkle more than ever. This will lighten somewhat the labors of Dr. Eddy, and give

him more time to "dedicate churches." Secretary Chase proposes to visit Europe during the eason, but will pass a short season previous in Rhode Island with Senator Sprague, his son in-law. He arrived at the Revere House last week from Newport, and remains in town till Monday, and afterward for a week in

Mrs. Emma Willard, the celebrated author and teacher of Troy, N. Y., was among the passengers on the train that was captured near Baltimore, and her friends have not since heard from her.

Old Ishmael Day, who shot the rebel soldier while at tempting to pull down his flag, evidently does not believe n blank carrridges for the robbing and rioting rebels. The physician who dressed the wounds of the Confederate counted more than two hundred buck shot in his body He said, before dying, "Old Day gave him a pretty good

Major H. R. Thomas, an additional Paymaster in the United States Army, has been tried by a court martial, held at Washington, upon the charge of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to "forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due him to be confined in management of its present Librarian, Prof. Brooks, I the State Penitentiary at Albany, New York, for six years, think, it is rapidly assuming more perfect form and more and to pay the Government of the United States \$35,000, ample proportions. Nor must I omit to mention the paid; provided the whole term of his imprisonment shall not exceed twelve venrs."

The Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D., died on the 17th inst. and Prof. of Natural Science, evidently one of the most Harvard in 1814, and received from that University the in Dedham, Mass., aged 72. Dr. Lamson graduated at pracy degree of S.T.D. in 1837. Among his "starred classmates were Martin Brimmer, Benjamin Apthorp Gould Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, Prescott the historian and others, who have been among the honored and leading men of Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Marsh, Esq., President of the Erie Railway Co., died at his residence in New York, on the 19th inst., at the age of forty-two years.

Major Gen. Polk's successor is Major General A. P. Stewart, born in Winchester, Tenn., and about forty-three years old. At an early age he went to West Point, where he graduated with honor, after which he remained in the institution two years as Professor of Mathematics. He arried Miss Chase, in Albany, New Jersey-a most beautiful and accomplished lady-from which place he removed to Lebanon. Tenn., and took the position as Professor of Mathematics in Cumberland University. He filled, for a number of years, the same chair in the Nashville University.

The Greenfield Gazette reports that Rev. S. Remington late pastor of the Baldwin place Church, Boston, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Baptist church in sit gracefully and easily in that elevated seat? I reply: Greenfield, and is to enter upon his pastoral duties when he returns from a visit to the West, about the first of Sep

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEGREES CONFERRED .- Harvard University on the DEGREES CONFERRED.—Barvard Chirology 20th inst. conferred the following degrees:

Masters of Arts—William Phillips Tilden, Boston;
Frederick Law Olmsted, California; James Alfred Page,
Boston; Marshall Train Bigelow, Cambridge; William
Morris Hunt, Boston; George Nathaniel Eaton, Balti-

Doctors of Laws-Reuben Atwater Chapman, Massa-chusetts: William Pitt Fessenden, Maine; Charles Franchusetts; William Pitt Fessenden, Maine; Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts; Edward Laboulaye, France.
The D D. was not conferred this year.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED .- The Wesleyan

Degrees:

Muster of Arts, on Rev. Benjamin F. Cocker, Rev. Charles N. Smith, and Rev. Lorenzo White.

Doctor of Divinity, on Rev. Robert Allyn, President of McKendree College, and Rev. Isaac W. Wiley, Editor of the Ladies' Repository.

Doctor of Laws, on George Thompson, of England.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE — That of A M. upon John S. Eldridge, John J. Bell, Josiah B. Chickering, Jonathan E. Brown, Thomas Ball, Asa B. Gardner and V. H. Jeane; that of D D. upon the Rev. Levi Spalding, missionary in Ceylon, Rev. Joseph C. Bodred of Woburn, Mass, and Rev. Ezra E. Adams of Philadelphia; that of LL D. upon ex. President Nathan Lord, and Benjamin Labarre, President of Middlebury College. CIRCULATING THE DOCUMENTS .- A corresponden

—hot. Hot and dry was the style out there. The sermon was a very clear and appropriate discussion of the true character and work of the educated man of the present day, and was in every respect, like, and worthy of its author. The several addresses by distinguished (?) men before the several literary societies, Alumni and the like, seemed to me to fall short of the medium standard of such performances, though one, and the only one I did not hear, was said to have been of much merit. The Commencement itself was honored by the presence of His Excellency Gov. Blsir, with whom it was my privilege to form a pleasant, though brief acquaintance. The speaking by the young gentlemen of the graduating class, was, as a whole, of a high order, making up in vigor and practicality, what it might have been thought to lack in polish, the order that a brilliant thing, and worthy of universal Xankee ingenuity? Appropriations for Fortifications.—The President's army relates the following scheme for the enlighteument of the secessi: "A novel mode of giving light to benighted rebels on the subject of the President's army relates the following scheme for the enlighteument of the secessh: "A novel mode of giving light to benighted rebels on the subject of the President's army relates the following scheme for the enlighteument of the secessh: "A novel mode of giving light to benighted rebels on the subject of the President's army relates the following scheme for the enlighteument of the subject of the President's amnesty, has recently been tried with success along our lines. A common boy's kin sent skyward and rebelward whenever the wind is favorable, having two strings, one strong and the other weak. To a particularly weak spot in the weak it is sent skyward and rebelward whenever the wind is favorable, having two strings, one strong and the other weak. To a particularly weak spot in the weak it is sent skyward and rebelward whenever the wind is favorable, having light to benighted each of the subject of the President's army relates APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS .- The Presi-

dent having approved the act of Congress making appr priations for forfifications in different parts of the country the following apportionments for the year ending June 3 1865, are official:

Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, Fort at entrance of Kennebee river, (Fort Popham),

Fort at entrance of Reinteder Hot, Maine, \$100,000.
Fort on Hogg Island ledge, (Fort George), Portland harbor, Maine, \$100,000.
Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, \$150,000.
Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, \$100,000.
New Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hamp-

Fort McClarey, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire

Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, flassachusetts, \$50,000.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, \$20,000.

Permanent Forts at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, \$100,000.

GIFTS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION tian Commission has been presented with a cooking wagon for use in the Army of the Potomac.

A dispatch from Illinois states that \$21,000 has been raised in Morgan county for the Christian Commission.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company paid over to the Christian Commission, July 20, \$5000 as a donated to the Christian Commission.

died at Galena, O., July 4.

the plunder carried off and the damage inflicted by the rebels in Maryland will amount to four million of dollars. Petroleum is pronounced excellent for wounds. It dispels flies, expels vermin, sweetens the wound, and pro-

The Mount Anthony Observatory, at Bennington, Vt. will soon be ready for use. Its height is one hundred and

A PROCLAMATION, BY THE PRESIDENT. Whereas, By an act approved July 4, 1864, it is provided that the President of the United States may call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and
Whereas. The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so

Whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act may now b put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the

United States in the insurgent States,
Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the
United States, do issue this my call for five hundred
thousand volunteers for military service, provided nevertheless that all credits which may be established unde ection eight of aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebel-lion, and by credits for men furnished to military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by hereby proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the 5th of September, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said

fifth day of September, 1864.
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Signed)

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. From the War.

VIRGINIA .- Mortar, cannon and sharpshooting practice is continued along the lines at Petersburg, but what will be the next move is of course not known. Rain has fallen, cooling the atmosphere, laying the dust and rendering the situation of the troops far more endurable The Richmond Examiner states that it has the best authority for saving that Grant is at work attempting to mine the rebel position at Petersburg, and also that the Danville Railroad is not restored, \$75 and \$100 being extorted for carrying passengers a distance of 20 miles across the destroyed portion. The Georgia Constitution alist says that if Lee disposes his forces so as to hold the Weldon and Danville Railroads he will lose Richmond and if he holds Richmond he will lose the roads; it don't se the propriety of talking about a trap for Sherman, or about the bull headed Grant butting his brains out against the ramparts of Richmond.

On the 18th inst. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry had started on another raid.

The forces of Gen. Hunter, under Gens. Crook and Averill, have had some success in pursuing the Confederate raiders. They were west of the rebel course up the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Averill reports that on the 19th inst. Breckinridge divided his forces, sending Early's division toward Winchester, southwest of Harper's Ferry, where Averill attacked him, killed and wounded 300 men where Averill attacked him, killed and wounded 300 men and capturing 200 prisoners and 4 cannon. It is stated that Gen. Crook overtook a plunder train near Snicker's Gap, when the guard burned it. Gap. Wright of the country of Gap, when the guard burned it. Gen. Wright, of the 6th corps, came from an easterly direction upon the rebels have been obliged to purchase them at a cost of \$150 per near Snicker's Gap, and his cavalry captured 82 wagons. barrel. In Washington wounds were dressed with new A dispatch of the 26th inst. states that General Wright cotton for want of old linen and cotton. At White House had abandoned the pursuit at Snicker's Gap, and that the and Bermuda Hundred the sufferings were grievous for the injury that has been inflicted since the rebels retreated. begs that fruit may not be permitted to rot on the vines

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH -Thursday, the 14th Fort Sumter, with the intention of making a thorough demolition of the structure. An expedition recently went up Stono River and captured å small carthwork. A rebel sick men as jelly." Surgical shirts are also wanted as orce afterward came up and made two assaults on our forces, and were each time repulsed with great slaughter. After accomplishing its purpose the expedition returned It is believed that 10,000 troops have been sent to Charles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI .- July 16, Gen. erman's army was suddenly moved from its po-The movement was successful and Johnston evacuated and retreated to the city. On the 18th inst. our forces occupied Decatur, which is 7 miles east of Atlanta, on the railroad to Richmond. There were then two roads all the manufactured and raw material accumulated in open to the rebel army, one southwest, into Alabama, and the other southeast about 100 miles to Macon, from that he thought he could hold his position before Marietta. whence there are railroads running east and west. On massed his forces on our left, consisting of Maj. General cent. McPherson's grand division, comprising Gen. Logan and McPherson's grand division, comprising Gen. Logan and Gen. Blair's corps. After terrific fighting the enemy was Female Lunatic Asylum in Philadelphia, undermined the occupied a portion of Atlanta, and the rebels were burning their stores preparatory to evacuating. A dispatch of the 23d inst. states that Gen. Rosseau with 2,700 well of the 23d inst. states that Gen. Rosseau with a roll mounted men, started, July 10, on a raid upon the rail-roads south of Atlanta. He was successful in his operation of Atlanta. He was successful in his operation of Atlanta are now cut. Gen. PcPherson was killed by a sharpshooter, in the

battle of the 22d inst. ery, infantry and cavalry, under Gen. A. J. Smith, from F. Abbott, who graduated in 1860, and was killed at the La Grange, Tenn., after Forrest. Gen. Smith afterward battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. The statisreported, "We have met Forrest, Lee and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss was small compared to that of the rebels. I whole number 61 smoke, 80 drink. The average age is Our loss was small compared to that of the bear loss was small compared to that of the bring back everything in good order; not anything lost."

a little over 21 years and 10 months, the average weight is a fraction over 138 1-4 pounds; the average circumference of the whole. 23 are near-An expedition of about 3,000 men under Gen. Slocum, left Vicksburg, July 3, and proceeded to Jackson, occuleft Vicksburg, July 3, and proceeded to Jackson, occu-pied the place one night, and then returned. They had several engagements, but lost none of their material, and their loss in men was less than 150, the rebel loss being

would rendezvous at Pensacola, Fla., where it could make a diversion in favor of Sherman. Gen. Canby is said to

into the Red River region.

Guerrilla warfare of the most malignant character con of the 2d Colorado Regiment.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS .- On the 12th inst., Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders, professing to be Commissioners from the Confederate States, asked Horace Greeley to obtain for them the protection of the President to visit of their government. Mr. Greeley telegraphed to the meet which this revenue is strictly pledged. President for instructions, and received the answer here

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18, 1864.
To Hon. Horace Greelev:
To Whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandon-ment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

Therefore, and the equalization of years of service will be made afterward. Government wants the men. Neither drafted men nor substitutes will receive the Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

asked Holcombe and the others if they had any communication to send to Washington by him. Holcombe replied, on the following day, stating that the terms of President Lincoln's letter precluded negotiation, and that it would be an insult to Left. Dericate here the state of their boilers, but he underrated its importance. Government received dispatches, on the 22d inst., stattwould be an insult to Jeff. Davis to lay the document
before him. Holcombe expected that the only terms for
a conference would be that they were authorized by the
Confederate Government to negotiate peace; negotiations
in which "neither government would compromise its rights
or its dignity." He says: "Phone who control over or its dignity." He says: "Those who control our 20th, under Gen. Hooker.

seen that it requires four conditions concerning rebel propositions, viz : That they embrace peace, the integrity that they proceed from competent authority. The first and last were assented to by Holcombe and his associates.

What then remains to arouse their indignation? What is it that is so insulting? What is it that would take from them "their priceless heritage of self-government ?" It is this demand of President Lincoln, that any proposition to be received must embrace "the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery." In addition to the foregoing, we have an account of

Col. James F. Jaques' visit to Richmond. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that Jaques is colonel of the 73d Illinois Regiment, and is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Col. Jaques had once before made efforts to open the way for propositions of peace. On the present occasion, he, accompanied by Mr. Joseph R. Gilmore, who had obtained a pass from President Lincoln for "J. R Gilmore and friend, made his way from Gen. Grant's headquarters to Richmond, where they remained for three days, stopping at the Spottswood House, the "crack" hotel of Richmond. He was well entertained while there, and his bill would have amounted to more than \$500 in Confederate money, but his entertainers would not take any return for their hospitality. It is not stated how he proposed to bring about peace, but " it is warrantable to say that though his mission was one of peace, it was not a peace mission. Col. Jaques belongs to the church militant and believes most heartily in dealing the rebellion what Hudibras calls 'apostolic blows and knocks.' Yet he has faith that the

his hand when they parted. REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.—Carleton, of the Boston Journal, has entire confidence in the success of the plans for capturing Petersburg and Richmond; giving the following reasons: Position. Gen. Grant being close to his base of supplies, striking at the spinal cord of Lee's communications. Present preparations, which he cannot nention, only to say that big guns, mortars and gunpowder are included. The determination of the men. They do not despond : they mean to succeed. Finally, Gen.

time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency

of reconciliation, which he believes to be of immense

power, can be used." Though clothed with no official

authority, he was well received, and Davis warmly shook

Grant's persistance and confidence, after counting the cost. The same faith that Admiral Foote evinced when he said, after taking Fort Henry, "I knew I should take it. I weighed every circumstance, thought over all the possibilities, told the men to keep cool, take good aim, fire slow, but to keep firing." Capt. Winslow went to work upon the Alabama in the same way, while Semmes acted differently, and we have the result. "There is but one great chance for failure-want of men. " Now is the time to aid him-now the time to strike a decisive blow. Let the call of the President for troops meet with a hearty, spontaneous response." With more troops he can permanently hold the Weldon Railroad; that route being Lee's main reliance for supplies.

HELP FOR THE SOLDIERS -Please read the following from the corresponding member of the "Women's Cen tral Association of Relief. New York," and then see wha you can send to the Christian Commission :

"We are in trembling fear lest our supplies of all kinds may give out this summer. Our boxes and pack

Such was the urgent demand for bandages that they capture of a number of prisoners and 15 wagons is all want of appliances of all kinds. The correspondent also or trees. "Let little children pick and dry berries and inst., Gen. Foster commenced a furious bombardment of emulous to use their little nimble fingers for the poor sufferers. A few stewed currants are as grateful to the fast as they can be obtained; the sleeves open from the shoulder with tapes, and the front also opens with tapes or

> Loss TO THE REBELS .- General Sherman's army lestroyed several mills at Rosswell, on the Chattahoochie River. A correspondent says this was a severe blow to the rebels. In addition to extensive flouring mills, they of cloths. The regular monthly product of these estab-lishments was 30,000 yards of cotton and 15,000 yards

whence there are railroads running east and west. On the 20th inst. the rebels attacked Gen. Sherman before lishers was held in Boston last week, and it was unani-Atlanta, and a terrible battle followed, which resulted in mously voted to advance the rates of subscription to their the defeat of the enemy. After the battle Gen. Howard, of the 4th corps, reported that his troops had buried 200 15, 1864, and to advance the price of advertising in the dead rebels, and that a large number of wounded were same ratio. The dailies and some of the weekly papers scattered over the field. Gen. Hooker, of the 20th corps, are engaged in the movement. Dailies now selling for 3 fought the enemy several hours in open battle, and after- cents a number will then be sold for 5 cents. This step vard reported that he had buried 400 dead rebels, and has been taken on account of the increased expenses 4,000 wounded lay in his front. On the 22d the enemy of publication, which have advanced from 50 to 250 per

driven into his fortifications. Our troops at this time building, and on the 20th inst it fell, and 18 insane women were killed and 20 wounded. There were in the asylum 229 inmates.

during the year, the oldest of whom was Josiah Quincy, who graduated in the class of 1790, and who died in Boston, July 1, 1864, aged 92; the youngest was Henry the class was 144, but it now numbers but 96. Of the the chest nearly 33 inches. Of the whole, 23 are near-

COMMENCEMENT AT DARTMOUTH.—The opening exercises of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., took place July 19, and the closing on the 21st inst. Fortythree of the alumni have died during the past year, the oldest of whom was Rev. Ebenezer Price, of Boston, Mass., who belonged to the class of 1793, and died aged 92 years; the youngest was Howard M. Chase, of Membe engaged in perfecting arrangements for another raid into the Red River region.

tinues in northwest Missouri, and our troops have made many captures. The guerrilla Thornton has about 1,500 men, who have been dispersed several times by Col. Ford, of the 2d Colorado Regiment. at the day of payment may not represent near the value it did when the bargain was made, and so this process continues down to the consumer who is obliged to pay as he goes. This has a tendency to prevent speculation, reduce business to its legitimate extent, and remove the temptation to personal extravagance.

Washington. The interview took place at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, we believe. They were not bearers of propositions of peace, but were in confidential employ the interest of the gold-bearing debt of the nation, to

THE COMING DRAFT —Under the call of July 18, States will receive no more credit for men enlisted for

Licut. Commanding Thornton, of the Kearsage, says there was a difference of only 60 pounds in the weight of Major Hay, Private Secretary of President Lincoln, who was at Niagara Falls, in a note, on the 20th inst., broadside, and that they were as nearly equal as ever two broadside, and that they were as nearly equal as ever two

armies are servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have right to on Gen. Hunter's recommendation.

coast of Maine, as auxiliary protection to her seaboard

Gen. Baldy Smith has been relieved from the comof the 18th corps, and Gea. Biriney assigned to the

ommand of that corps. The railroads between Washington and Philadelphia and Washington and Ohio, were again fully opened last

England .- A debate has occurred in the British Parament on a motion of Disraeli to censure the government for its course on the Danish question. On the 8th nst. a vote was taken, and the motion was rejected in the House of Commons, by a vote of 295 against 313, a overnment majority of 18; in the House of Lords the esult of the division was 177 for Malmesbury's motion and 168 against it, being a majority of 9 against the government — The U. S. gunboat Kearsage arrived off Dover, on the 6th inst., from Cherbourg. — The Great Eastern left Liverpool, July 9, for London, to take in the Atlantic cable. President Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, writing from London to the Detroit Advertiser, says that the general ignorance of the people, not only of the uestions at issue, but even of the simplest facts of American geography, is most amusing. One inquired, "Is Maine one of the Northern or one of the Southern States ?" Another said, "Ohio, I believe is one of the largest cities of New York, is it not?" Many times he as been asked, " Is Michigan in North America or South merica?" Several Americans and Englishmen met at table and in the course of the conversation a member f Parliament said, "I am surprised that you should object to a separation from the South. You were never made to be one. Only see! a mere neck of land of insignificant dimensions connecting the two." And he drew his fingers into shape to indicate the isthmus which connects North and South America.

FRANCE.—The rebel steamer Rappahannock is under e strictest surveillance at Calais, and is not permitted leave. The steamer Yeddo, which was fitted out a Bordeaux for the rebels, has been kept from them, but the government has permitted it to be sold to the Prus

ians, although that nation is a belligerent. DANO-GERMAN WAR .- It is stated that Denmark ha termined to treat for peace direct with Prussia, but thing has transpired respecting the negotiations. On the 2d inst. an engagement took place between a Danish frigate and steamer and five Prussian gunboats; neither party was captured.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 23. O W Adams.—T J Abbett. N Bemis—C Banning—Wm E Brewer—Wm L Brown. L K Cuttenden—I J P Coliver. Walter Ela. Mrs G W Farr—W B Feulason—E B Fletcher. L H Gordon. N Hobart—M D Herrick—T Hill—JB Hosmer (all right—much obliged). Annie Libby. Elijah Nichols. S M Pratt P M. A T S—B B S iles—Mary R Staniford (sent regularly every week—we send the missing numbers). M J Talbot. S F Wetherbee—J M Woodbury—C M Winchester.

Letters Received from July 15 to 23.

G S Alexander—J H Adams—T J Abbott—E Butters 2—J W Bemis—L A Bosworth—F Blackstone—G H Eickiord—A Baylies—M Bradice—A G Bowker—A Baylies—E B Bradford—S Beedle—R C Bailey—W L Brown—G W Ballou—B H Bartlett—E Barnum—A Church—J H Cooley—C W Cushing—I J P Collyer—S Crow-lil Jr 2—L P Cushman—P B Chase 2

E Cheuery—B Crandall—G E Chapman—G G Cranc—J W Carhart—A J Copeland—W W Colburn—H A Cutting—E A Dayy—J A Dean—C C Dodge—O Ditson & Co—J C Davison—W A Daggett—J B Donuell—D E Eddy—W C Furnel—D L Faller—N M-Franger—C W Green—E N Howe—A Howard—I E Hawkins—C L Haskell—T Howes Jr—E A Helmershau—m—W H Hayward—M D Herric—L P Hoyt—L L Hansom—E A Irish—J C Ingraham—C T Johnson—A L Kondall—H L Kelsey—H W Leonard—L V Lester—W H Littlefield—W Lincoin—J W Marsh—N Martin—J H McCarty—A Diore—W M Mitchell—C M Mansir—J Mitchell—C A Manou—P Merrill—J McMurray—S Olmsted—J Porter—H Pack
d—J N Pomeroy—F H Putnam—H L Place—G Pratt—L B 'ulcifer—W C Robinson—P Rowell—P P Ray—B F Silnson 2

D D Spear—P W Squires—B H Scofield—G L Sleeper—W htswell—M L Simonton—J H Stevens—D P Thompson—H Van Deusen—A S Weed—G G Winslow—N D Witham—O Woods—J Williams—A A Wright—N Webb—J Wwillett—A Yates—G W Norris.

J. P. Magee, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from July 15 to 23.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMIS

SION.

The Army Committee of the Boston Young Men's Chrisan Association acknowledge the receipt of the following do-tions, all of which have been forwarded to their proper estination: destination:

Boston ionations—Shawmut Cong'l Ch. Society, 1 box; Journal office, 1 pkge; Miss Anna E. Champaey, 1 pkge; Mrs. Knight, 1 pkge; Mrs. Gunderson, 1 pkge.

Andover, Mass., Solders' Aid Soc, 1 bbi; Andover. Mass., Charitable Society, 3 bbis; Andover, Mass., Frye Villace, A. P. Johnson, 1 pkge; Boxford, Mass., 1 box; Brewer Villace, A. P. Johnson, 1 pkge; Boxford, Mass., 1 box; Brewer Villace, Mc., 1 box; Crement, S. Coventy, Vt., Ladies' Aid Soc, 1 box; Cambridge, East, Mass., 2 boxes; Concord Cong. Ch., 1 bag; Danvers, Mass., 2 boxes; Doxes; Concord Cong. Ch., 1 bag; Danvers, Mass., 2 boxes; Concord Cong. Ch., 1 bag; Danvers, Gondon's Concord Cong. Ch., 1 bag; Soc., 2 boxes; Concord Cong. Ch., 1 bag; Soc., 2 box. 2 for Concord Cong. Ch., 1 bag; Soc., 2 for Concord Cong. Ch., 1 box; Ch., 1 box aboxes; Comeord Cong. Ch., I bag; Danwers, Mass., 3b Doxes; Dudley, Mass, Soldiers' Aid Soc, 3 bbls; Dedham, So. Bapt. Sch., box; Essex, Mass., tbbk; Essex. Vt., 1 box; Globe Village, Mass., tbox; Glover, West, Vt., 1 box; Globe Village, Mass., tbox; Glover, West, Vt., 1 box; Hampden, West, Ladies, 1 bbl; Hadley, No, Mass., Ladies' Soc, t box; Hannover, N. H., Mill Village So. A. S., 1 box; Holyoke, Mass., 24, 1 H. Gleason, 1 bbl. 1 pkge; Hudson Soldiers' Aid Soc, 1 box; Hollis, N. H., 1 bbl; Ipswich Ladies, 1 box; Keene, N. H., Chesnire County Chrisdan Commission, 5 boxes; Lovell Centre, Maine, 1 box; Lucemburg, Mass., Soldiers' Aid Soc, 1 box; Melrose, Mass., H. Wh. Mey, 1 box; Marboro', 1 box, 1 pkge; Marshfield, East. Mass., Soldiers' Aid Soctety, 1 box; Melrose, George C. Brown, 1 pkge; Manchester, Mass. Mrs. Trask, 1 pkge; Newburyport, Mass, Miss S. E. Tecl, 1 box; Orgen, 1 box; Pittsford, Vt., Mrs. S. A. Walker, 1 box; Princeton, Mc., 1 box; Princeton, Mc., 1 box; Princeton, Mc., 1 box; Princeton, Mc., 1 box; Prexman, Mc., 1 box; Princeton, Mc., 1 box; Poximan, Ms., 1 box; Princeton, Mc., 1 box; Poximan, Ms., 1 box; Princeton, Mc., 1 box; Poximan, Ms., 1 box; Salem, Mass., 1 bbi; Ware, Mass., 2 pkgs; Topsfield, Mass., 1 box; Unknown, 5 boxes; 2 whother, Vt., 1 box; Worterland, Mass., 1 box; Worterland, M

Marriages.

In Lynn, July 23, by Rev. S. Kelley, Frank A. W. Morey to Mary E. Cre swell, all of Lynn. In Chleopee, at the Chicopee House, July 17, by Rev. J. L. Hanaford, Mr. Smith A. Bugbee to Mrs. S. B. McCorley, both of West Springeld. In Colerain, June 23, by Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, Mr. Truman R. Mallory, of Shelburne Falls, to Miss Abbie C. Jones, of Colerain. R. Mattory, of Snetourne Fails, to Miss Abbie C. Jones, of Colerain.

In Dudley, July 17, by Rev. M. P. Webster, Mr. Elias Bemis to Miss Paulina Nichols, bo h of Charlton.

In Middletown, Conn., July 21, by Rev. Joseph Cummings, Rev. Jacob W. H. Ames, of Newport, N. H., to Miss Sarah M. Mathison, of Middletown.

At the Parsonage in East Pittsford and Mendon Charge, June 20, by Rev. M. D. Herrick, Mr. Rufus Sprague to Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, both of Chittenden. Vt.

In Waldoboro', Me., July 17, by Rev. Thos. H. Seiders, Mr. Andew R. Gross to Miss Eley J. Genthuer, both of Waldoboro'. doboro'.

In Machias, Mc., July 7, by Rev. S. H. Beale, Mr. Wm. P
Burr, Associate Publi-her of the Ell-worth American, to
Miss Alice A., daughter of Samu I Longfellow, Esq., of M.
In Winehester, N. H., July 16, by Rev. J. Hayes, Mr. Geo.
H. Darby to Miss Jane Earl, both of Winehester.

In Lynn, July 20, Lulu B. Waitt, aged 10 years. Gone to rest. Vants, aged 19 years. Gone to the home of the ho

Special Hotices.

HERALD CALENDAR.
Camp Meeting, at Yarmouth, Mass., begins Aug. 9.
Sandwich District Stewards' Meeting, Yarmouth, Aug. 11.
Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., begins Aug. 15.
Camp Meeting, at Forestville, Ct. (N. Y. East) begins Aug. 15.
Camp Meeting, at Martha's Vineyard, begins Aug. 16.
Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, begins Aug. 20.
Preachers' Lyceum, at Portland, Me., Aug. 23, 24,
Dist. Stewards, Portland District, at Gorham, Aug. 25.
Camp Meeting, at Epping. N. H., begins Aug. 29.
Camp Meeting, at Hatfield, Mass., begins Aug. 29.
Camp Meeting, at Poland, Me., begins Aug. 29.
Camp Meeting, at East Livermore, Me., begins Aug. 29.
Camp Meeting, at East Livermore, Me., begins Aug. 29.
Camp Meeting, at Willimantic, Conn., begins Sept. 5.
Camp Meeting, at Newcastle, Me., begins Sept. 5.
Camp Meeting, at Newcastle, Me., begins Sept. 5.
Camp Meeting, at Newcastle, Me., begins Sept. 5.
Ministerial Association, at Warcham, Ms., Sept. 5-7.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MS.—REV. EDWARD COOKE, D.D., Principal.

The Fall Term will commence Aug. 17, and continue four tecu weeks. Competent instructors are employed in all the departments. Abundant and satisfactory accommodation for all who may come. Present high prices of everything compet a moderate increase of the price of board and suition. Send for a circular.

BOSTON NECK CHRISTIAN MUSICON BY CONCRED 1991.

BOSTON NECK CHRISTIAN MISSION, 85 Concord St., near Shawmut Avenue. There will be preaching Sunday, July 31, at 73, P.M., by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, of East Borton, July 27.

mediately. The remedy is cheap and simple, and deserves a trial.

The Washington Republican says it is estimated that

The Washington Republican says it is estimated that the principal says in the principal the Principal, bury, Vt., July 20. 5t.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE HAMILTON CAMP MEETING.—The Asbury Grove Caup Meeting Association have made, and are making ample arrangements to accommodate their friends who may wish to resort to that pleasant retreat for the purpose of religious labor and entire.

resort to that pleasant retreat for the purpose of religious alabor and eniture.

The meeting is to commence on Monday, August 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and close on the Saturday following. The fares to and from the place will be the same as last ye r, or nearly so. In consequence of the high price of provisions, the Committee are obliged to raise the price of board to \$4\$ for the meeting, and proportionately for day boarders and single meals. The Committee will make ample arrangements to accommodate all who may wish permanent board, and will do all they can to supply the wants of transient visitors.

Persons or Societies wishing thoir tents put in order will notify A. D. Waite, Eaq. of Ipawich, as early as practicable, and it is hoped that all tents and fixtures will be fully completed before the hour for commencing the meeting. The Association would carnestly urge upon the churches that make the Asbury Grove the seat of their Fenat of Tabernacles, that they make their arrangements to be present day and night, and through the en-ire meeting, that they may labor more successfully for souls, and secure greater benefit to themselves. Let all who can come up and stay in the name of the Lord of Hosts.

For further information, apply to either of the undersigned: In behalf of the Association, L. R. THATER, Committee.

signed: In behalf of the Association,
L. R. THAYER,
J. P. MAGEE,
Committee. YARMOUTH CAMP MEETING.—Earnestly desiring that our approaching camp meeting may be rendered a greater blessing than usual, a paper was put inlo my hands sometime since and by vote of the East Bridgewater Quarterly Conference, requested it to be submitted to all the Societies on the District. As it was not in time for me to present it to every church before the meeting, I hereby invite all who have an interest in the meeting to unite with us as expressed in the circular, to observe the Friday immediately preceding the camp meeting "as a day of fasting and prayer, that the camp meeting may result in the sanctification of believers, the conversion of many souls to God, and the renewed consecration of the church to her great Christian labor."

Brethren of the adjacent Districts, both of the New England Conference and our own, we hereby send you our especial invitation to meet with us. Let us make it an occasion for the reanion of our Christian forces in the name of the Lord of Hosts.

Hosts and the control of the control

The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass, Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 20, At market for the current week: Cattle, 1426; Sheep and Lambs, 4608; Swine, 1291. Number of Western Cattle, 1199; Eastern Cattle, -; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle

PRICES-Market Reef-Extra \$13.0) @ 13.50; first qualit \$12.5) g 13.00; second quality 11.00 g 11.50; third quality, \$10.23 g 10.75 \(\nabla \) 100 lbs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress d Beef.)

Hides—11 § 11 je per B. Tallow—11 § 12c P B.

Lamb Skins—1.25 g § 1.50. Sheep Skins—75 g § 1.00. Cali

Skins-22 a 25c P b.

The supply of Cattle at market is larger than that of last week, and the quality is not so good. Prices have declined fully 50c P cwt. from our last quotations. The demand has been active. Trade commenced upon the arrival of the trains and nearly all the Western Cattle were sold before night yes Stores-With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch

Working Oxen-But few pairs at market. No sales noticed Milch Cows-Ordinary \$30 & \$60; extra \$65 g 100. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the pur-

Sheep and Lambs—Trade is good. Sheep are selling from to 8je V B. Lambs from \$5 to 6.25 P head.

Swine—Wholesale, 10c V B; retail 19 @ 11c. Columbia County Pigs, wholesale, 11 3 120 W m; retail, 11 @ 140 W h, Fat Hogs-850 at market. Prices 11c W m. Trade duil.

PROVISIONS	-P 1	b.		VEGETABLES	
Lump Butter,	40		45	String Beans, pk, 37 @	50
Butter, in tubs,		à	42	New Onions, bunch, 6 @	10
2d quality.	35 (ã	38	Summer Squashes,	-
Cheese, 1st quality		1	22	each. 8 ft	10
Sage,	,	œ.	00	Marrow Squashes,	
Eggs, doz.		a	28	D b.	10
Beef, fresh,	14		30	New Onions, bunch, 6 @	10
Saited,	14	@	19		
Smoked.		(0)	22	P peck, @1	60
Hogs, whole,		a	00	Carrots, W bunch, 8 0	10
Pork, fresh,	16	@	17	Lettuce. W head. 4 @	6
Salted,	20	2	25		75
Hams, Boston,	20		23	New Turnips, b bch, 8 @	10
Western,	20	a	23		00
Lard, best,	20	œ.	23	Rhubarb, W, (a)	03
Western, keg,	20	a	23		06
Veai.	12	@	20		08
Calves, whole,	10	a	14	Potatoes, & peck, 50 m	75
Lamb, P qr,	1 50	@2	50	Pickles, gal, 50 @	62
Mutton.		3	20	Beans, white, peck, 75 @	87
Sheep, whole,	10	0	14	The second companies with the first	
and the state of t		_		FRUIT.	
POULTE	LY.			Gooseberries, qt, @	15
Turkeys, h,		@		Dried Apples, w tb, 12 @	36
Ducks, pair,	1 00				
Wild Ducks, pair,	0 00			Lemons.doz, 50 @	75
Green Geese,	2 00	82	50		17
Chickens,		31		Peaches in cans,	50
₩ pair,	1 00				50
Woodcock, each,		@			
Wild Pigeons, doz	, 1 50	1 42	00	₩ doz, 75 @	
Plover, doz,	0 00	30	00	Hamburg Grapes, 1 00 @	
Roasting Pigs,		-		Pine apples, each, 20 @	
each.	2 00	@3	00	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

WHOLESA	LE PRICE.
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.	Buckwheat,
Mess Beef, P bbl.,	9 bush, 2 00 3 2 2 25
eash price, 00 00 @30 00	Flax Seed, 4 00 @ 4 50
Family Beef, bbl, 33 a 35 00	
Pork, Boston extra clear	SUGAR.
P bbl, 247 00	Brown, 201 @ 29
Boston No. 1, bbl, @46 00 Boston No. 2, bbl, @44 00	White, 25 a 31 Maple Sugar, 00 a 00
Ohio extra clear, 45 100 00	The sugar, on g ou
	FLOUR AND MEAL.
Do. clear, 00 \$45 00 Ohio Mess, 43 07 \$44 00 Do. Prime, 36 00 \$23 00 Roston Lard, bbls 22 00@22 50	St. Louis, 0 00 g
	do. choice ex., 13 50 g 14 50
	Western. super, 09 50 209 75
Ohio Leaf, do, 22 00 a 22 40	do. choice. 11 50 a 12 50
Hams Boston th. 20 @ 25	Illinois and Ohio—
Do. Ohio, 49 Hb. 20 00 22	choice extra, 12 00 @13 00
Londings, north on we of on	Mich. and Wisconsin— choice extra, 12 00 2 12 50
Whole Hogs, 11 @ 15	Canada, super, 09 50 209 75
BUTTER, CHEESE AND	do, choice, 12 00 c.12 50
EGGS.	do. choice, 12 00 & 12 50 Rye Flour, 8 00 @ 9 00
Butter, lump, 35 00 @42 00	Corn Meal, 8 75 @ 0 00
tub, 1st qual, 38 00 @40 00	of president Europe Carlot of Carlot
Cheese, best.	GRAIN.
per hund, 12 00 @29 00	Corn, # 56 fbs.
Eggs, 100 doz, @25 00	Southern yellow 1 70 \$ 1 72
FRUIT & VEGETABLES.	Western mixed,1 68 @ 1 70 Wheat, western, 2 50 @ 3 00
Potatoes-	Wheat, western, 2 50 @ 3 00 Rye, 0 00 @ 2 25
Jackson Whites,	Burley, P bush, @ 1 50
₩ bbl, 4 00 @ 5 00	Oats. 1 00 @ 1 10
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 g 0 00	Shorts, V ton, 37 838 00
Hubbard Squashes,	Fine Feed, 40 00 14 ? 00
10 ton. 60,000 00	Middlings, 43 00 48 00
Marrow Squashes,	
W ton, @000 00	Country Hay
Cranberries, 8 00 @12 00	Country Hay, 1 70 @ 1 80
Apples.	Eastern pressed,
bbl, 7 00 @ 9 00	ton, @ 28
Onions, bbi, 0 00 200 00	
Beets, P bush, @ 0 00	
Parsnups, bush, @ 0 00	HIDES AND SKINS.
Carrots, bush, @ 0 00	Western, dry, 27 @ 29
Shellbarks,	do. wet, 15 0 16
₩ bbl, 0 00 @ 0 00 Lemons, ₩ box, 0 00 @ 8 00	Buenos Ayres,
White Beans, 2 75 @ 3 00	Calcutta Cow V B-
Pen Reans. 19 hu. 3 00 @ 3 50	Slaughter 3718 98
Oranges, P box, 9 00 210 00	Green salt, 35 a 36
Oranges, P box, 9 00 @10 00 Pickies, bbl, 12 00 @14 00	Rio Grande,
Committee that it will still be an extended	VB, 39 @ 40
COTTON.	ACRES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
N. O. and Mobile—19 %.	LEATHER.
Ordinary, 145 @ 155 Mid. to good mid. 162 @ 166	Sole—
Mid. to good mid. 162 @ 166 Middling fair, 170 @ 172	
Uplands and Floridas—	Orinoco, 46 2 47
Ordinary, 145 @ 155	Oak. 52 m 64
Mid. to good mid. 162 a 165	Dry Hide, 50 m 51
Middling fair, 170 @ 172	Slaughter in Rough-
CRICE SEED	45 @ 48

# bbl, 0 00 g 0 00 E				
Lemons, P box, 0 00 @ 8 00	Suenos Ayres,	40		41
	Calcutta Cow # B-		•	-
Pea Beans, P bu, 3 00 @ 3 50		374		38
Oranges, P box, 9 00 @10 00		35		36
	Rio Grande,		•	-
Victoria Company of the Company of t		39		40
COTTON.	CONTRACTOR OF		-	
N. O. and Mobile-19 %.	LEATHE	R.		
Ordinary, 145 @ 155 8	Sole-			
Mid. to good mid. 162 @ 166 1	Buenos Ayres,			
Middling fair, 170 @ 172		46	70	47
Uplands and Floridas-		41		46
Ordinary, 145 @ 155 (Oak	52		64
Mid. to good mid. 162 4 165	Dry Hide,	50	a	51
Middling fair, 170 @ 172 8	Slaughter in Rough	_	-	175
TO THE SHEET HERE WELL SERVICE CO. T.		45		48
	Oak,	50	@	53
Herds Grass,	Calf Skins, Wlb		_	
P bush, 3 50 @ 3 75	Curried, 1	50	第1	70
Red Top,	In Rough. 1	25	@1	40
\$7 sack, 0 00 000 3 50	Sheep Skins-			
Clover, Northern,	Bark Tanned,	50		75
# 10, 00 @ 20	Sumac do,	60	(R	75
Clover, Western,			-	1-
P 16, 16 29 18	LIME.			
Fowl Meadow,	Rockland, cask,		Œ1	15
W bush, 4 00 00 4 50	The last the second of the			
R. I. Bent Grass,	WOOL.			
D bush, 1 75 2 2 00	Full blood, Merino	,1'	2 5	118
White Dutch Clover, @ 55	blood,	1.0		115
Millet, P bush, 6 00 @ 7 00 Rye, P bush, 2 50 @ 2 75	blood,	105	3	110
	Common,			105
Wheat, 2 50 6 3 00	Western, mixed,	95		105
3 50 6 8 00		110		1 25
Hungarian Grass		100		1 20
Seed, bush, 6 00 @ 7 00	No. 1, No. 2,	85		95
	NO. 2.	00	@	00

Business Hotices.

ATTENTION, ARMY SUTLERS.—We desire to call your special attention to one of the most valuable and saleable articles for the use of the army—a preparation of medicine that has stood the public test for more than twenty years, and has become familiar in every household. This article, "PEREY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER," needs no introduction; everybody knows it, the soldiers know it, and you have only to keep it to sell it. No remedy is more efficacious in curing diarrhea, cramps, dysentery, colds, coughs, slight wounds, or braises, and many other aliments incidental to a soldier's life. It is light and convenient to carry, and can be resorted to on the march as well as in camp, without trouble. Being used both internally and externally, its value cannot be overestimated—in fact, the soldiers want it and must have it, and to keep such an article is the duty of every sutler.—Louisville

Prices, 35 cents, 73 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle. No. 18. J. 27. EMIGRANTS TO THE SOUTH AND WEST should be provided with Osgood's INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. By the use of this remedy, during acclimation, or seasoning as it is called, the dauger from attacks of Ague and Billous Ferers, is ontirely avoided. The stranger is peculiarly exposed to these diseases in their most fatal forms, and should not risk the change of climate without the protection which the Cholagogue affords.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- We stand aghast at the thousands hourly hurried to a premature grave, victims of having neglected the first symptoms of disease. Whether the complaint originates in the body, or be introduced acclerabily through the skim—fatal results may be warded off by a timely recourse to one or both of these remedies. 2t. Ju27.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—Great Bargains for a few days at Goldthwait's Boot and Shoe Depot. All our summer goods are now offered at less than manufacturer's prices. Stock very large, and must be closed out to make room for fall goods. Shopworn goods at half price at GOLDTHWAIT's, corner of Hauover and Blackstone Streets. July 20. PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP FOR FEMALES .- A Relief t

Woman in her hour of trial. This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving the desired relief. Its object is to assist nature, not thwart it. The formula originated with a physician of high standing and extensive practice. It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at any druggists. GILMAN BROTHERS, Proprietors, 109 Milk Street, Boston.

3mos.

July 13.

UP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—de pend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell a once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like mag-ic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the

Advertisements.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE. A "Job Engine" Ruggles Press, prints 11 by 48 inches; price \$350. A "Lion" Hawkes Press, prints 7 by 10 inches; price \$400. These presses are in fine order, and are a great bargain at the present time of high prices. Also, a large Hand Press. price \$60. Inquire at this office.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. "It is the universal opinion of the musical profession,' says Mr. Fry, the distinguished Musical Critic of the New York Tribune, "that Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN have succeeded in making a better small instrument" than any other of the Organ kind; "that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in Europe."

THE CABINET ORGAN," writes Mr. Nicholson, the provement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years ince, and its successor, the Harmonium, as a Concert Grand riago of to-day is over the imperfect Planos in vogue a quar-

er of a century since."

It is "truly a charming instrument," writes Mr. Gotts-CHALK, the eminent Pianist (who has tested it thoroughly by use in his Concerts,) "worthy of the high praise it has reerived, and sure to find its way into every household of t and refinement, which can possibly afford its moderate

er, "A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readi-y secured as to be available to any congregation, and so effec-ive and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined nd fastidious."
"As compared with Melodeons, Harmoniums, etc. THE CABINET ORGAN is decidedly superior in quality and vol-

ume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised," writes Mr. Wm. Masox, the well known planist, adding that "the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about These instruments " represent the highest accomplis

of industry in this department," says the Boston Advertiser adding "This is not only our opinion, but the unanimous verdict of the Organista and Musicians who have examine these Organs, and often submitted them to severe tests." ** Descriptive Catalogue sent by mail to any address.
Warerooms, No. 274 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. No. 7 Mercer Street, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass. July 27 const. MASON RROTHERS, New York. READ! READ! READ!! The Hardest Case Yet. I present to the suffering the case of Bro. Bessey, after waiting two years to see if the medicine would effect a permanent cure. Those ministers who have been stationed at Win-

throp will cheerfully bear testimony with Dr. E. Holmes, who has been Editor of the Maine Farmer, and Bro. C. Bishop. I challenge the next hardest case. op. I change the first arters case.

Rev. T. Hill:—For thirty-five years I have been afflicted with a trouble in my head. I was taken blind at first, then a plereing pain would sieze me in the temple, co-tinuing for hours, and prostrate me so that I had to take my bed, and often throw me into fits. I resorted to the best of medical skill, but received no permanent relief. Two years last March, Rev. Wm. J. Clifford called my attention to the virtue of your medicine, and advised me to try it. No human tongue in Detter health than for the last thirty-seven years. I owe it by the blessing of God to the free use of your medicine. I advise all thus afflicted to give it a fair trial. Winth-op, Me. June, 1864. WHITING R. BESSEY. We certify that W. R. Bessey is our neighbor, and we believe him to be an honest man.

DR. E. HOLMES, July 27 CYRUS BISHOP.

THE HUMAN VOICE, indicative of Character;
Physiology of the Voice—base, barytone, tenor, contraite, soprano; Male and Female Voices—what causes the difference? How to Cultivate the Voice. Stammering.
CLIMATE AND THE RAGES—Northerners and Southerners compared; organic differences; quality, hardness, softness. lineners coarseness; Carbon—its transformations; Natural Development; Pauler Children; Thieves Photographed; Right Position in Sirep; Vanity, Self-Praise; New Views of Physiognomy; The Face; Signs of Character; Love of the Eyes—in Phernol.Ogical Journal, Aug. No. 20 cts., or \$2 a year. Newsmen have it.

Eyes—In PHRENULAN Newsmen have it. \$2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway. July 27 2t TRINITY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.
Containing the Psaims and Hymn Tunes, Chants, etc., used in Trinity Church, New York, and its Three Chapels. By Koward Honoes, of Sidney College, Cambridge, Rugland, with Valuable Additions by the Editor, S. PARKMAN TUCK EERMAN, Organist and Director of Music in St. Paul's Church, Boston.

Just published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street. Price, Cloth \$3; Bds, \$2.50, on receipt of which copies will be sent, post paid.

July 27

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH, R. I. The in-titution aims,
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2. To give young ladies the culture of a Collegiate Course.
3. To educate young men for Commercial life.
4. To furnish the most complete Musical Instruction.
5. To aid Teachers in preparing for their vocation.
It also furnishes the best advantages to those who can remain at school but a little time.
Fall Term begins Aug. 18th. For Catalogues, address
REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A.M., Principal.
July 27

NEW MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS. Ready

This Week.

THE SONG-GARDEN, Second Book, By Lowell Mason, Mus. Dr. Containing a large number and great variety of New Songs, with the Elements of Musical Notation, and numerous Examples, Exercises, Rounds, etc.

THE SONG-GARDEN, in the preparation of which Dr. Mason has been so many years engaged, is designed to include a series of three books, progressively arranged, and adapted to schools of all grades, as well as families. Each book will be complete in itself, so that either may be used without the others. In other departments of instruction great advantage has been found in the use of series of books, but this is believed to be the first regular series of school music books.

THE SONG-GARDEN, SECOND BOOK, contains songs more advanced, with the Elements of Music much more fully stated, and is adapted for schools generally.

THE SONG-GARDEN, THIRD BOOK, will contain Songs, Duets, Trios, etc., of a still higher grade, with many Solfeggios and Exercises for practice, and will especially meet the wants of Academies, High Schools, and advanced classes. The music of the SONG-GARDEN is quite new, scarcely any of it ever having been published in this country. A large portion of it has been selected with great care from the works of the best writers of this class of music in Europe. Most of the words, also, will be found to be new. It is hoped there will be found a freshness and interest in both music and words which will prove very attractive to learners.

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a single copy for examination on receipt of fifty cents.

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July 27

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July 13 Smos

July 13

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which is nothing but can testines and KIDNEYS,

testines and

KIDNEYS,
creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to
the cares of your family.
Your stomach is
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds,
and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it
up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow
or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases
which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to

CURE:
Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine
and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire,
irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most excruciating of
diseases, the

FILES.
How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this

diseases, the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pluing away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—
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New Improvements.
Surpass all others. Cheapest, best, and most reliable. B
convinced.
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June 1
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Profession, the Press and the People, and will always satisfaction.

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Jan 27

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19

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KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all kinds, Throat Distemper, Distribers, Dysenjery, Cholera Morbus of Cramps, and other similar complaints.

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DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the great Chemist, says: "I

know its composition, and have no doubt it will prove most
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It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the Growth and Presservation of the Hair, and by its use the Hair Ratains its Youthful Luxuriand by its use the Hair Ratains its Youthful Luxuriand by its use the Hair Ratains its Youthful Luxuriander of the Hair Ratains its Youthful Luxuriander of the Hair Ratains it will perfectly prevent the Hair moist for several days, and retain it in any required position, without the aid of any other preparation.

It will perfectly prevent the Hair from Falling Off and quickly cause a new crop to come in, giving the whole beautifully permanent dark glossy appearance.

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It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious ingredicuts, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

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**CO. 17 Dec 23

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Stocks and Bonis of all descriptions bought and sold at the
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All orders by mail faithfully and promptly attended to,
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A MALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE, STERNGTH, SONGROUSNESS and DURABLITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any o her manufacture. Sizes from 50 to 5000 lbs., costing TWO THIRDS LESS than other metal, or

DRUNKARD, STOP! A Remedy has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and cer-It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and cortificates from many who have been cured may be seen by calling, or send for Circular. The Boston Pilot has the following: "A Radical Cure for Drunkenness may be procured of DR. BEERS, No. 31 Exesx Street. There is no humbug about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the Radical Cure for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers, of this city. We know of many who have had the desire for alcoholic drinks entirely removed by its use."

N. B.—It can be given without the knowledge of the patient. June 15

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Our ONLY warehouse in BOSTON is
118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.
April 29
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FASHIONS FOR 1864. HOOP SKIRTS. THE
BELLE-MONTE,
CLINTON,
BELLE-MODE,
BOSTON-BELLE,
BONNIE,
AND PIONEER,
Manufactured by the BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY,
25 Federal Street, Boston, 114 Chamber Street, New York,
For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.
For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs, these Skirts have never been equaled.
The various improvements recently pat need are the greatest novelities yet introduced in this indispensable article of a ladies' wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel.
The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement; and slive the manner of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tape.

In fact, all the week and objectionable points found in other

Poetry.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL

- More than building showy mansions,
 More than dress and fine array,
 More than domes and lofty steeples,
 More than station, power, and sway,
 Make your home both neat and tastelui,
 Bright and pleasant, always fair,
 Where each heart shall rest contented,
 Grateful for each beauty there.
- More than lofty, swelling titles, More than fashion's luring gla More than fashion's luring glare,
 More than mammon's gilded honors,
 More than thought can well compare,
 See that home is made attractive
 By surroundings pure and bright—
 Trees arranged with taste and order;
 Flowers, with all their sweet delight.
- Seek to make your home most levely;
- Where, in sweet contentment resting,
 Care and sorrow are forgot.
 Where the flowers and trees are waving,
 Birds will sing their sweetest songs;
 Where the purest thoughts will linger,
 Confidence and love belongs. Make your home a little Eden :
- Imitate her smiling bowers;
 Let a neat and simple cottage
 Stand among bright trees and flowers;
 There what fragrance and what brightness
 Will each blooming rose display;
 Here a simple vine-clad arbor
- Brightens through each summer day. There each heart will rest contented, Seldom wishing far to roam; Or, if roaming, still will cherish
- Memories of that pleasant home. Memories of that pleasant nome.
 Such a home makes man the better,
 Pure and lasting its control;
 Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
 Leaves its impress on the soul.

 —Fireside Monthly.

Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald. MRS, MARY ANN COGGESHALL.

Mary Ann, wife of Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D.D., and daughter of Joseph and Hannah Dykes, was born at Bromley, near Leeds, England, Jan. 30th, 1812. Her parents were early members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and during her childhood resided at Leeds, where she attended the ministry of many of the most distinguished Wesleyan ministers of that period. The impressions then received exerted a controlling influence over her subsequent life. In 1826 the family emigrated to this country, and resided first at Great Falls, next at Suncook, N. H., and subsequently removed to Boston. While residing at Great Falls, she was converted at a camp meeting held at Kittery, Me., and immediately joined the church at her place of residence, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Benj. R. Hoyt, and from that time her Christian course was onward and upward.

On removing to Boston the family became conne ed with the Bromfield Street Church, and here, June 20th, 1837, Mary Ann was united in marriage to the Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, by the Rev. Jotham Horton, then her pastor. She now entered upon toils and privations to which she had hitherto been a stranger, and attained an interior view of a mode of life which she had seen only from the outside. From those toils and privations she never shrank; but though she never recovered from serious injuries to her health received during the second year after her marriage, she always proved herself a sincere and steadfast Christian, an unfailing friend, a faithful and affectionate wife, and a laborious and devoted mother. She always strove to lighten the burdens and lessen the cares of her husband, and to order her household according to Christ's laws. She was the mother of six children and it was with great satisfaction that she gave her two sons to the army of the Union, and saw them both commissioned officers, acquitting themselves well in the battle-field, and living in the fear of God.

In 1859, after removing to Taunton, Mrs. Cogge hall's frail constitution gave way, and from the illness which then seized her she never rallied. A severe cold was followed by a distressing asthma, on account of which she was under the necessity of spending the greater part of the year away from her family. She no change of place carried her beyond the reach of that most distressing complaint until it pursued her beyond the reach of all sickness.

On the Sabbath after our late Conference she con municated to her husband her apprehensions that she should not recover, and that her present remova would be her last. When inquired of relative to he preparation for her solemn change, she replied distrustfully of her evidence of preparation. But the reading of Dr. True's sermon on the Witness of the Spirit, then just published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, was attended with great profit, and its influence continued with her to the end. The same week she was carried to the vessel in which they removed to Little Compton, and on their arrival was borne to a house where she remained until the parsonage was arranged for her reception. Here she continued for three weeks, surrounded by the members of Brother Coggeshall's flock, whose sympathizing hearts and ready hands anticipated every want, and in nothing failed to render every aid which he or she could desire. Their kindness, as well as that of friends in Greenwich, with whom her last days in that town were passed, will never be forgotten.

She had now attained an exalted stage of religiou experience. Her faith fully grasped the promises and sacred scripture and religious hymns greatly so aced her. The Rev. Mr. Beach, of the Congregational Church, was a frequent visitor, and was mucl edified by the manifestations of divine grace in her the presence and glory of the Redeemer sometime making her feel herself to be the happiest of mortals Mr. Beach sung and prayed with her about two hour before her death, and received her last testimony tha her "faith was strong and she was going home." She fell asleep in Jesus, May 11th, 1864. She was buried in the Island Cemetery at Newport, beside her hus band's kindred, the burial service being read by the Rev. L. D. Davis. The following Sabbath an appro priate and impressive discourse was delivered in the Congregational Church at Little Compton by the Rev. Mr. Beach, from 1 Cor. xv. 57. Mrs. Coggeshall will be remembered in many places where she has resided as a person of refined, accomplished manners, of more than ordinary mental culture, extensive reading and superior conversational powers, of emi nent social qualities and quiet Christian life. M. J. TALBOT.

REV. A. C. SMITH Died in South Hardwick, Vt, May 23, 1862, aged

51 years and 5 months.

Bro Smith was born in Bridgewater, N. H., Dec 20, 1810. In the winter of 1831, while residing in Peacham, Vt., he was awakened to a sense of his condition as a sinner, and soon resolved to seek salvation. At a class meeting he declared his determination, and requested the prayers of Christians. For a time he found no rest for his troubled spirit. Such was his anxiety that he walked six miles in the night to Rev. Eleazer Smith's, then stationed at Danville, From him he received spiritual instruction, and prayer offered in his ochalf. Soon after he was made the subject of renewing grace. At this time he was engaged in teaching, The morning after his conversion he read a portion of scripture at the opening of the school, and informing the scholars what the Lord had done for him, exhorted them to seek the same blessing and prayed with them. Soon after his conversion he felt called to the work of the ministry but feeling his insufficiency for this work, doubting

shire Conference, and appointed to Cabot, Vt., with Rev. Elisha Brown. In 1836-7, he was appointed to Westfield, at which place he was permitted to share in a gracious revival, in which nearly one hundred professed saving faith in Christ. July 9, 1837, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hedding. In 1838, he was appointed to Moretown, having Rev. C. Liscomb as his associate. This year he was married to Miss Mary P. Bartlett, of Sutton. In 1839, he was ordained an Elder by Bishop Hedding, and appointed to Corinth. Here he succeeded in erecting and dedicating a church for the service of God. The following year he was at East Corinth, where he secured the erection of another church. In 1841, he was at leisure and too little care.

lowing year he was at East Corinth, where he secured the erection of another church. In 1841, he was at East Montpelier, where he was instrumental in the purchase of a parsonage, and had a prosperous year. In 1842-3, he was at Thetford, and here "betwitt the Mount and multitude, his days were spent in doing good, his nights in praise and prayer." In 1844-5, he labored on the Tunbridge circuit, and accomplished a good work for the church. In 1846, East Barnard was his field of labor, and it was also a year of much spiritual prosperity. In 1847-8, he was stationed at Hartland, where he not only preached morrow it falls. Others ripen and follow. Ere long the tree grows thin. Every wind lifts many of them, and hands them down to the ground. Every day there is less sound in the tree; every day more of rustling leaves along the fences. At length, after a rain and a windy buffeting, the tree holds out its barren arms, and there are nowhere leaves upon them! Wait, O tree! There are buds and leaves yet. Only between thee and them is sleep, burial, resurrection. Winter is come, but so also is spring coming.—H. W. Beecher. stationed at Hartland, where he not only preached with his usual zeal and energy, but also raised finished the parsonage, and left both in good condi-tion. In 1849-50, he was appointed to Wilmington. Here success attended his faithful, persevering efforts. The old church was remodeled and made into as good a church as there is in that locality. God graciously

funds to pay the debts on the church property, and

regarded the united efforts of pastor and people, and

a far reaching revival of religion was enjoyed, and

nearly one hundred united with the society. In 1851-2, he was at Brattleboro'. In 1853-4, at Crafts-

bury, where he found a strong and united society,

and enjoyed a season of prosperity. In 1855-6. Danville was his circuit, where he labored faithfully

and acceptably. In 1857-8, at Lyndon, where the

Lord gave him some precious souls as the seal of his

ministry. In 1859-60, he was appointed to South

Hardwick. While here the arduous labors he had

performed for so many years in the ministry, not

only in preaching and visiting extensively, but in

raising funds to pay old debts on churches and par-

sonages, and in building and reparing, began to show

their effects on his constitution, and his health became poor. Previous to this it had been often re-

marked by the Presiding Elder, that Bro. Smith was

good for as many days of hard work in the service of

the church as any man in the Conference. In 1861, he was so feeble in health as to be compelled to de-

sist from all labor and care. In the ensuing Spring

contrary to the fears of physicians and friends, he

so far recovered his health as to be able to engage in

the practice of medicine, to which he had previously

till about the first of April, 1862, when disease again

laid him aside. For some six weeks he was a great

sufferer, but no complaining words escaped his lips

He felt conscious that his career on earth was drawing

to a close, but having committed his companion and

children to the care of a covenant-keeping God, he

seven years he had tried to preach the gospel, and

ate sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Field.

Family Circle.

THE OLD FOLKS' ROOM.

His face was wrinkled and wan:
And he leaned both his hands on his stout oak cane
As if all his work was done.

The old man sat by the chimney side,

His coat was of good old-fashioned gray,

The pockets were deep and wide;
Where his "specks" and steel tobacco-box
Lie snugly side by side.

So near him the tongs were kept; ometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals, Sometimes he sat and slept.

The old man liked to stir the fire,

What saw he in the embers there?

But often started tears.

His wife sat on the other side

Ah! pictures of other years; And now and then they awakened smiles,

In a high-back flag-seat chair; I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap The shine of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face, As she busily knits for him, And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped, For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come in and read the news.

'Tis a homely scene, I fold you so.

Be kind unto the old, my friends,

They're worn with this world's strife.

They taught our youthful feet to climb

COMING AND GOING.

Sunshine and shadow come and go alternately, or with mingled influence checker the scenes of life. The first coming of a child into the household is more

Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

To pass the time each day; Iow it stirs the blood in the old man's heart, To hear of the world away.

devoted himself to some extent. This he continue

Children.

BE KIND. I would not hurt a living thing, However weak or small,
The beasts that graze, the birds that sing —
Our Father made them all,
Without whose notice, we have read,
A sparrow cannot fall.

'Twas but the other day

I passed another by,
It seemed a saddened thing
To see him seize a butterfly,
And tear away its wing,
As if devoid of feeling quite;
I'm sure that this could not be right.

The patient horse and dog, So faithful, fond and true, And e'en the little leaping frog Are often abused, too,
By thoughtless men and boys who seem
Of others' comfort not to dream.

Yet surely in our breast
A kindlier soul should dwell,
For 'twas our blessed Lord's request To use his creatures well; And in his Holy Book we find A blessing given to the kind.

POLITENESS.

said he felt that his work was done. For twenty-Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous."-1 PETER iil. "Hans, take off your cap!" So the widow Balzer (who lived in a village in Germany) always said to her little son, when a stranger happened to be passing by. And Hans took off his cap, and learned always to behave kindly and civilly to everybody, whether had desired and designed to live a practical Christian life. Near the closing scene, he remarked that he had been the unworthy servant of a worthy Masthey were rich or poor. The other people in the vil-lage were not like the mother of Hans, and did not teach their children the same lessons. Real polite-ness is only produced by love,—the love that God teaches us in the Bible; and it is remarkably taught present Saviour. Just prior to his death, he said to is sorrowing wife, "Mary, I have given my family into the hands of the Lord. He will take care of you." Expressions of joy frequently fell from his teaches us in the Bible; and it is remarkably taught in the beautiful command that you have just read: "Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous." For God requires that the inward feelings of the heart should agree with the outward behavior. It is not enough ips as he drew near death, showing all was bright. Little past noon, May 23, he calmly fell asleep in Jesus in the midst of the family circle and friends. to have the outward politeness of the world, while the heart is not pitiful and loving others as brethren; neither is it enough to have some pity in our hearts, while we do nothing to help those who need it. But now let us return to Hans. Thus lived and died one of whom it may with strict propriety be said, with him "to live was Christ." He delighted in any work by which he might build up

the waste places of Zion. His life was a working If a stranger came into the village, Hans was allife. He has ceased from his labors on earth, and is ways the first to greet him with a kind smile, taking now with those of whom it is written "Blessed!" On the Sabbath following his death, a large conoff his cap; while the other boys would stand like posts staring at him, and never taking their hars from their heads. Sometimes it happened that a stranger would ask the way; and then the boys, without speak course of citizens gathered in the church at South Hardwick to show their appreciation of the life and ing, would look at one another, and perhaps rudely laugh. But Hans was always ready to answer at once, labors of Bro. Smith in their midst, and an appropriand would go himself part of the way, that the stran-ger might have no difficulty in finding the road. He earned many kind thanks, but he did not like to take any other reward, because he felt it was his duty

Hans was now sixteen years old, tall and strong and helping to support his mother and himself by his labor. Everybody liked him, because of his kindlabor. Everybody liked him, because of his kindness to all. One summer evening, after work was over, he was sitting with some others under the trees in the village street, when an old gentleman was seen to come into the village on foot, by the road leading from the town. A drunken man met him, and began to shout and abuse him; the other villagers laughed aloud, but none of them offered to help the stranger. Then Hans sprang forward, and with his strong arm threw the drunkard aside, and finding the gentleman wished to go to the clergyman's house, showed him wished to go to the clergyman's house, showed him the way. A few minutes afterward came two car-riages, full of ladies and gentlemen, driving down the same road. The people wondered and stared as they passed, till some one said, "It must be the governor coming to the castle!" Then they all snatched their hats off, though the carriages were already past, and were stopping at the eastle gates. Very soon they saw the old gentleman, together with the clergyman, go up to the castle. The old gentleman was the govern the control of the castle. ernor himself, who had been many years away in fo ernor himself, who had been many years away in for-eign countries, serving in the wars. He was so much pleased by the kindness and courtesy of Hans, that he kept him with him. By his readiness to serve, oblige, and help every one, Hans won all hearts at the castle; the old governor put the greatest confi-dence in him, and left a large sum of money and a farm to the faithful Hans. Hans married, and lives happily upon his farm. All this arose, in the providence of God, from his kindness and readiness to be of use to others. The people in his native village saw it, and began to teach their children better behaviour, and to tell them the story of Hans; and now, if a boy behaves rudely, all the rest cry out to him, "Hans, take off your ha!"

A CHILD'S HYMN.

Through the pleasures of the day, When I read and when I pray, Let me ever keep in view
God is seeing all I do.
When the san withdraws his light,
And I go to rest a night;
Let me never lay my head On my soft and easy bed Till I lift my heart in prayer For my heavenly Father's care; Thanking him for all his love Sent me from his home above;

with mingled infinitence checker the scenes of life. The first coming of a child into the household is more than the advent of an angel. A divine messenger might more surprise us, might play upon our wonder and fear, or give food for reflection by his message.

But a child comes from as mysterious and strange a land as the unknown sky. Every day the little thing fills us with questions and wonders of thought. One child is a whole population. What is it? what will it become? how shall we rear it? what is it doing to ns and within us? These thoughts come and go, in light and shadow, in hope and fear, in gladness or sorrow, with footfalls as numerous as if a whole host, and not one little babe, were the subject of them. But of the coming of these little ones poets and parents have written abundantly.

What about their going? When they go out to return no more we believe that the door of the Father's house has opened, and that they are safely at home. We weep. But it is not that they are gone, but that we are left. We weep, not because they are inside of the gate, but because we are outside and the door is play. but that we are left. We weep, not because they are inside of the gate, but because we are outside and the door is shut.

But there are other goings besides these upward and heavenly ones. Children grow up. Nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that lad was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man and gone now! His foot is in the field, his hand upon the sword. There is no more child-hood for him or for us. Life bas claimed him. When a beginning is made it is like a raveling stocking, stitch by stitch gives way till all are gone. The house has not a child in it. There is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing in pell-mell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls or strings, left scattered about. Things are neat

house has not a child in it. There is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing in pell-mell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls or strings, left scattered about. Things are neat 1910; 5,305.937 in 1800; 7,239,814 in 1810; 9.638, 1911 in 1820; 12,866,020 in 1830; 17,069,453 in 1840. 93 191.876 in 1850; and 31,445,080 in 1860. but feeling his insufficiency for this work, doubting and hesitating, he soon engaged in peddling. While thus engaged he often regarded himself as out the path of duty, and without the peace and rest of an accepted child of God. While selling goods he often exhorted his patrons to seek salvation, and prayed for them. While thus engaged, he was frequently heard to sing, pray and preach in his sleep, and sometimes awoke to find himself surrounded by the whole households.

In the fall of 1834 he commenced preaching on the Sutton circuit under Rev. J. A. Scarrit, Presiding Elder. August 1835, he was admitted on probation into the traveling connection at the New Hamption in the feel of the sound like must be path of duty, and tacking up the bed-looking after anybody, and tacking up the bed-look of the substance of the su

culating in this ratio, we shall possess \$36,593,450, 585 in 1870; \$82,865,868,849 in 1880; \$187,314, 585 in 1870; \$82,865,868,849 in 1880; \$187,314,053,225 in 1890, and \$423,330,438,288 in 1900. It
will be seen, therefore, that making the most liberal
deductions from all these figures which can be set
down to the losses and drawbacks of the war, we are
in possession of resources which will enable us to
emerge triumphantly from all our difficulties, and to
run a national career without a parallel in the history
of the globe. Even our enemies in Europe are getof the globe. Even our enemies in Europe are get ting awake to these facts, and the London Economis recently demonstrated, as if against the popular opinion of England, our ability to bear easily an annual taxation of \$600,000,000.

THE KILKENNEY CATS."

The story has been so long current that it has become a proverb—"As quarrelsome as the Kilkenney cats"—two of the cats in which city are said to have fought so long and so furiously that naught was found of them but two tails! This is manifestly an Irish excats"—two of the cats in which cats in which cats in which cats, they of them but two tails! This is manifestly an Irish exaggeration; and when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats, they will understand why only two tails were found, the unfortunate owners having fled in terror from the scene of their mutilation. I am happy in being able to state that neither Ireland nor Kilkenney is at all disgraced by the occurrence, which did take place in Kilkenney, but which might have occurred in any other place in the known world.

During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798—or may be in 1803—Kilkenney was garrisoned by a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it has a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it has a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it has a reliable and the ferrod to. It is a reliable and the ferrod to. It is a reliable and the cats, they will understand when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats, they will understand when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats, they will understand when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats, they will understand when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats, they will understand when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats, they will understand when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the true anecdote to SELL. Undoubtedly very many of the popular nostrums of the day were started for that purpose, and some have given their proprietors vast wealth. Not so with the WHTE PINE COMPOUND.

In the winter of 884-5, Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., compounded a small quantity of medicine for a member of his family, who was afflicted with a disagree.

Bark was useful in cases of inflammation, he made that the proprietors vast wealth. Not so with the WHTE PINE COMPOUND.

In t

cats by their respective tails, and then to throw them face to face across a line generally used for drying clothes. The cats naturally became infuriated, and scratched each other in the abdomen till death ensued to one or both of them and terminated their sufferings. The officers of the corps were ultimately made acquainted with the barbarous acts of cruelty, and they resolved to put an end to them and punish the offenders. In order to effect this purpose an officer was ordered to inspect each barrack-room daily, and to report to the commanding officer in what state he was ordered to inspect each barrack-room daily, and to report to the commanding officer in what state he found the room. The cruel soldiers, determined not to lose the daily torture of the wretched cats, generally employed one of their comrades to watch the approach of the officers, in order that the cats might be liberated and take refuge in flight before the visit of the officers to the scene of their torture.

On one occasion the "lookout-man" neglected his duty, and the officer of the day was heard ascending the barrack-stairs while the cats were undergoing

the barrack-stairs while the cats were undergoing their customary torture. One of the troopers immediately seized a sword from the arm-rack, and with a single blow divided the tails of the two cats. The cats of course escaped through the open windows of the room, which was entered almost immediately afthe room, which was entered almost inhibitional terward by the officer, who inquired what was the cause of the two bleeding cats, tailsbeing suspended on the cothes-line, and was told in reply that "two cats had been fighting in the room; that it was found impossible to separate them, and that they fought so desperately that they had devoured each other up, with the exception of the two tails;" which may have satisfied Captain Schummelkettel, but would not have deluded any person but a beery Prussian—Notes

CHEW UPON THIS .- " I have ridden," says as army correspondent of *The Tribune*, "over nearly all the roads in the region we have traversed, between the Rappahannock and the James, and I have seen barely one school house. Curiosity led me to enter. Every seat was furnished with a spittoon!"

Biographical.

June 16, of consumption, aged 81 years and 19 days.— Sixty years ago Sister Hartford gave her heart to God (under the labors of Rev. Mr. Rounday, pastor of the Calvinist Baptist Charch) in the town of Bluehill. She joined the above-named church, and remained a member thereof twenty-seven years. Thirty-three years ago she and her husband moved to the town of Swanville. She joined the M. E. Church immediately, and remained a worthy, member of the same until removed from the joined the M. E. Church immediately, and remained a worthy member of the same, until removed from the church militant to the church triumphant. Her last days were days of physical suffering. But she could say with the apostle, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the farth. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day," namely, Judgment day. Our holy religion in this instance proved its power to sustain and comfort in the trying and dying hour, and prepare the soul that trusts in God for happiness and heaven.

North Searsport, July 8. North Searsport, July 8.

HENRY R. BLACKMAN, formerly of Augusta, Me., died in Newton, Mass., June 6, aged 43 years. His disease, which seized him about a year and a half since, was consumption, with dropsy around the heart and lungs. Nearly two years since his wife passed peacefully away to the mansions of rest. One little boy have they left alone to mourn. My brother became a disciple of Christ some months since. He spoke confidently of his hope in Christ, and we have no doubt but he is safe in the better land. nd we have no doubt but he

SISTER BETSEY JENKINS died in Boston, June 22 a devont attendant upon the means of grace, and a con-fessor of Christ in a community where the popular testi-mony is against him, she was prepared to "die in the Lord," and to "rest from her labors."

Scituate, Mass. J. N. COLLIER. BRO. LYMAN S. ARMS died in South Deerfield, May 29, after many weeks of decline, aged 40 years. He leave an affectionate companion and three small children be hind, with the truly great comfort of faith that their loss

GUSTAVUS P. HORNE, son of Paul and Mary Horne, of this city, was killed at the battle of Coal Harbor, Va. aged 22 years. The deceased was a quiet, unobtrusive steady young man—a lover of his rural home—not a seek steady young man—a lover of his rural home—not a seeker of the exciting scenes of a soldier's life, but a lover of his country. Thoughtfally he offered up his life for his country's cause. For fifteen months, amid the contaminating influences of camp life, he preserved his character for integrity and sobriety, and went forth to meet death as a patriot, with the firm determination to do all his duty, and pour forth his life's blood, if need be, for his country's honor. Around the hearts of these mourning parents circles the glory of our country's cause, and they bow submissively to this affliction.

Dover, N. H., July 14.

Mrs. Mary W. Brigham died June 17, 1864, aged 82, at her son's residence, Mr. E. T. Brigham. She was the mother of the Rev. Asahel P. Brigham, of New Hampshire Conference, who died at Hanover several years since. An aged pilgrim, she has stood upon the shore, waiting for the boatmen for many months. When they came, she was found leaning upon Christ's righteousness, and ready for her departure.

L. J. Hall.

Dover, N. H., July 14. WILLIAM B. TILLEY died in Bristol, R. I., May 28

aged 60 years. He was long a useful and respected mem ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town and in Taunton, Mass. His death was such as the Christian only dies : his trust firmly fixed on Christ his Saviour, MRS. SARAH S. WOOD died June 3, aged 87 year

She joined the church in 1820, and cheerfully performed the task assigned her in life, patiently enduring afflictions of no ordinary character, until, in the faith of Christ, she

MARSHALL WALDRON died June 12, in his 67th year. He became a member of the church in 1812, when 14 years of age, and continued steadfast in the faith until his life's end, holding various church offices for many years. He was a man of fine personal bearing and robust health, of quiet but decided religions life, greatly respected by his fellow-citizens, and warmly attached to his family and relatives. Since the death of Mrs. Waldron, in November last, his health constantly and visibly declined. His religious experiences were, like his previous life, not exultant, but calm and trustful, and his confidence in the Saviour appeared to be always firm and unshaken. He was a good man, one of a class respecting whom the church may well exclaim, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth."

Bristol, R. I.

Bristol, R. I.

HENRY K. WHITE, youngest child of Mrs. Eliza White, of Co. H, 11th Vermont Vols., died near Coal Harbor, Va., June 2. He was a member of the Boston Street Sabbath School, Lynn, and had he lived one day more he would have been 24 years of age He was brought up in the Sabbath School, and always was in the habit of attending one, never thinking he was too old to go to Sabbath School. He was in the service of his country nearly two years, and always maintained an upright

"He lies like a warrior taking his rest, With his martial clock around him." Sherborn, July 12. T. B. WHITE.

Advertisements.

**HARD TIMES OOFFEE." This Coffee has stood the test for two years, and is unequaled by any other substitute. No one who delights in a CUP OF GOOD COFFEE should be without it

Manufactured only by H. B. NEWHALL, No. 36 South
Market Street, Boston.

HARRET STREET, BOSTON.

Certificate of Dr. Tayes.

"HARD TIMES COFFEE. This substitute for the more expensive kinds of Coffee has been snalyzed chemically and moroscopically, and found to be free from any deleterious subtance. It also corresponds in composition with the manufacturer's statement.

Respectfully,

June 15

A. A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer."

DR. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

The great and popular remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoars ness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. Cure Gravel and all Kidney diseases.

long standing.

A second small quantity was prepared for a lady who had be a second small quantity was prepared for a lady who had be a second small quantity was prepared for a lady who had be a second small pericance a wonderful relief in throat difficulties. But wire all these flattering results, not a thought was entertained ever putting it on sale, till several months had elapsed.

TESTIMONIALS. A very large number of important testimonials have al ready been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apotheca ries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious, monly in cough- and other pulmonle affections, but also in affetions of the kidneys, debility of the stomach, and other kidred organs."

dred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., writes;

"I have for years regarded your White Pinc Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and invaluable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Rev. H. D. Hodge, of West Randolph, Vt., who is also a physician, says:

"I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney diaeases."

disease."

Says Mr. S. H. Boody, of the 14th Regiment Massachusett
Heavy Artillery, at Fort Tillinghast:

"The White Pine Compound effected a cure where a fellow
was considered in a critical consumption by all who kne
him. I can fully substantiate this by men in this compan
who thought it folly for him to make a trial of it. In cold
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I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for I have known Hoofand's Gorman Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and-calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is " not a rum drink."

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Med-

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medticines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and
effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may
not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received
from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus
contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more read-ly in regard to Hoofland's German
Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because
I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the in-

Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the romoval of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the believe of the present t ginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had flot felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for di-recting me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

Church.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:-I have been frequently re-DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bittets, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fall; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
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From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Personal experience en bles me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold an general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects or Yours truly, WABREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Epis copal Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bit ters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable ready of which I have any knowledge.

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From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columb Dr. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have enting disease, and have heard from them the most flatter

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and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa. From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Retormed Cource.

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DR. C. M. JACKSON. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken fiv Yours, with respect, From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Ass't Editor Christian Chron

Philadelphia. June 16, 1864 Gentlemen:—I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofand's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recom

ment of the Liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL. From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Philadelphia, March 1, 1884.

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Feb 12

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